1885.

t Sale—People's Store—
ial Drives To-day.
sful numbers yesterday
, the tea set; 2036, the box of
dels; 2059, the black braided
he plush satchel; 1878, the
he dozen linen napkins; 1947,
ers; 2096, the turkey red stand

ome decorated china tea set
e given away to-day.
show all-wool red and black
four yards for 49 cents.
show French cravenettes, four
s.
ll show ladies' silk stocked
four pairs for 49 cents.
show men's percale shirts,
49 cents.
ll show pearl buttons, ten
s.
ress goods, silks, satins and
&c. In comparison of price
ind less this fall than last.

show ladies' toe-slippers, 49

ll show ladies' lisle thread
for 49 cents.
show window shades, with
, 49 cents.

Philadelphia ice cream,
dner's, 230 North Main street

ion East, Oct. 1.
ts and lowest rates. Spe-
. For full information call
earner Bros. and Crosby, 305
st, Los Angeles, Cal.

Berdoe cures corns, in-
unions, warts, baldness and
sicknesses; restores hair to
365 Spring street, room 2

ars, Cigars.
igars from Edelman &
clusive wholesale cigar and
Southern California. Corner
d Commercial streets.

er Movements.
RRIVE BY RAIL.
s, Dec. 22.—The following pas-
for Los Angeles, passed

eavenworth; E Solenger,
C Mason, Kirby, Mrs
H B Owens, G T Marsh,
M Kirkham, P M Dar-
s Angeles; Mrs Holman,
ott, San Francisco.
ames by steamer.
Santa Rosa sailed north
the following passengers

isco—Mrs W Harris and
Hanlon and child, Miss
Jones, R F Stevenson, D
McDonald, Mrs Wm Mar-
d, Grant Baker, Hoover
hase, H Smith, Chas W
er, Miss Rose, Mrs C
ong, Miss K Milmer, Mrs
ayer, C H Hubbard, H D
Van Israel, T Martin, A J
Sinsmore and child, Miss
in Petit-John, J Brown
ells, Dr H Brown, Ira
eorge.
d—H B Watkins.
ers—Mrs H B Benton, jr
Friel, T C Brown, Miss M
McGeoch.

RRIAGES.
S. In this city, Wednesday
er 23, by Rev. Dr. J.
Carrie Noble, both of Los

To-day.
TO EXCHANGE.
IN HENNEPIN COUNTY,
roperty in Los Angeles
DUNSMOOR & CO.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

BEACH.
WAKELEE
R HOUSE OPEN DUR-
to boarders by the week
sep8 1m

TO RENT.
A RANCHO.
quire of
Y & MILLS,
Court st., Los Angeles.

OBINSON,
restment for
EYE AND EAR.
yes Inserted.
to the anomalies of
ction.
Block,
ce, South Spring st.
a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
sep25 tf

ALK
deservedly-be-
House
ue; it invites and
st.
Profit,
gh examina-



# J. T. SHEWARD,

SPRING AND FIRST STREETS.

## BIG JOBS

Will be offered all over the house this week. Every department will contain big leaders that patrons of the house will do well to examine. Here is a small sample. Hundreds of just such bargains can be found that we have no room to mention:

100 yards spool silk, in all colors, 5c, worth 10c. A good 50c corset for 35c. All-linen towels 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c. Big bargains for the quality. 100 pieces Torchon laces at about 50c on the dollar. 5000 ladies' collars and neckties in ladies' neckwear at 10c, 19c, 25c, 29c up to 39c. Each and every article is worth from three to five times the price we ask for them.

Shirtings at 10c and 12½c; very cheap. Big jobs in white and colored flannels. Belts 19c, 25c, 29c and 35c; big bargains.

## BIG BARGAINS IN OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Extra choice five-button scalloped-top kid gloves for $1.25; all colors. Very low prices in lisle thread and silk gloves and mitts. We are the only glove fitters in the city.

Hoop skirts and bustles, also shawls, cloaks and skirts at the lowest prices ever named.

All through the house these universal low prices have been adopted. This week we will receive a large line of new souvenirs, which will be presented free to all patrons on arrival of goods.

## OUR BIG BOOK DEPARTMENT

Will be opened in a few days. You will then get low prices on books.

Examine our new prices on cotton flannels. This is one of the attractive features in our domestic stock.

Handkerchiefs, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 9c, 10c and 12½c, worth double. Boys' suspenders 10c. Men's suspenders 25c.

## SPECIAL PRICES.

A good unlaundried shirt at 49c, worth 75c. Ladies' linen cape collars at 10c, worth 20c. Double fold cashmeres 16½c; cheap. Strictly all-wool cashmeres, full yard wide, only 35c. Big bargains for the quality. Hosiery 5c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 19c, 22c, 25c, 29c up. Greatest bargains we have ever had.

## *Big Bargains in Ladies' Underwear at 50c*

All-wool ladies' cloth in fine qualities, all shades, 75c, worth $1.

English housepuns and fine French novelties in dress goods of every description at very low prices.

2000 gross Pearl Dress Buttons for 5c. Hair and clothes brushes, combs, soaps and perfumes at one half the usual prices. They are

## Big Jobs and Great Bargains.

Big jobs in jeans and cassimeres for men's and boys' wear. Prints from 3½c up

# OUR 49c SALE

Will engage our attention during the coming week. We will

REDOUBLE OUR VALUES,

Having received, through the strenuous efforts of our Mr. S. A. HAMBURGER, now absent,

BARGAINS THAT YOU WILL APPRECIATE.

As an additional incentive to push trade, and to further advertise our now almost

FAMOUS 49c BARGAIN SALE,

We will offer each day during the coming week, together with other useful, ornamental and handsome articles,

AN ELEGANT, FANCY DECORATED

## CHINA TEA SET OF FORTY-FOUR PIECES

The value of which is no less than $15. The purchaser of each $1 worth of merchandise will receive a ticket, and at the close of each day's business as many numbers as there are tickets will be placed in a box and one number drawn for each article that is to be presented by us. The successful ones will be ascertained

EACH EVENING AT 7 P. M.

And those interested are invited to be present and participate. The tea sets and other articles

WILL BE ON EXHIBITION

In our show windows the day before their presentation.

A. Hamburger & Sons,

# PEOPLE'S STORE,

41, 43 and 45 Spring Street, Los Angeles.



## Real Estate Bargains

*For September.*

*Two fine lots* on Hope street, each, on Main street, set in bearing fruits, oranges, apricots, apple, etc. Elegant villa lots not readily duplicated. $2,000.

*Beautifully* situated lot, 50x175 feet, on Orange street, with two story house of eight rooms and bath; shrubbery, flowers, etc. One of the most desirable properties ever offered, and only now in the market because the owner has purchased a suburban home. $3,000.

With the above $3 feet 10 feet additional will be sold for $300, but not separately. These lots command one of the best views in the city, and they cannot be duplicated at twice the price.

*A very choice lot* near the head of Main street, Sunset Park. In one of the best neighborhoods in the city, with city and foundry water, sewer, etc. The price asked is about one-half what it is worth. $1,000.

*Lot 150x165 feet*; corner on street-car line; has on it two single cottages, with vacant corner, paying over $100 per month. We believe this to be the very best investment property for investment that has been offered for a long time. It is always rented to good tenants and pays about 12 per cent. $19,500.

*Cozy* residence of four rooms, hall and two closets, on Boyle Heights; has gas and electric light, cistern, chicken house and yard. Two full-sized lots with tight board fence and nice shrubbery and picket fence on fourth side. Very cheap at $2500.

*5 acres* in Pasadena, near the new Raymond and the A. & P. S. R. R. One of the best views in the valley; unexceptionable neighborhood. Price, $3000.

*40 acres* of choice land, with house of four rooms, barn, well, etc., in Cahuenga Valley. Price, $6000.

*80 acres* in the sierra; 6 acres in apples, 3 acres in other deciduous fruits, 100 orange and lemon trees in full bearing, 60 walnut, 8 acres in vines, about 700 young trees not yet fast spring; good house of 7 rooms not quite finished; barn, cistern, etc. $6000.

*170 acres* in La Cañada; 90 lemon, 270 orange; also walnut, apricot, fig, etc.; 5 acres Bartlett and Winter Nelis pears, 25; acres apples, 3 acres peaches and prunes, 6 acres grapes (raisin); new Zinfandel; house of 8 rooms; new barn; reservoir, cost $1000; water right, etc. A magnificent property, offered at two-thirds its value, because the present owner has no use for it, residing in the East. Price, without stock, $15,000; with stock, $18,000.

Property for exchange. Loans negotiated at current rates. Property appraised at reasonable rates.

A cordial invitation is extended to investors to call and examine our property.

F. H. BARCLAY,
9 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

## Buy Your Pasadena Property!

Near the New Raymond Hotel,

NOW!

If you are wise. Prices will soon double and there is but little property to be had in this vicinity at *any price*. The most desirable business property in the colony and at half the usual prices. For a short time we will offer special bargains in property on Fair Oaks avenue, near the Raymond.

F. H. BARCLAY,
9 South Spring Street

## H. CIESE

Has Removed His

Implement and Wagon Store

From 25 Aliso Street to

42, 46 & 48 Los Angeles St.,

Between Requena and First Sts.

## The Knife Must Go!

READ THIS!

We have a Sure and Painless System for the Cure of

RECTAL DISEASES!

Piles, Fissure, Fistula in Ano, Rectal Ulcers, Pruritus, Polypus-Recti

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

FEMALE

—AND—

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING WITH HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES, we can cure you without using the knife, ligature, *Kraasa*, fluid iron, or the cruel carbolic treatment. We have been using *medicine or detention* from business. Our operations are painless. Over 20,000 operations for PILES and not one death.

RECTAL ULCERS!

Thousands die annually from Consumption, Heart, Liver, Kidney Diseases, etc., and the cause never suspected. With Dr. A. W. BINKERHOFF'S system of Examining and Treating Rectal Diseases, we find ULCERATION the cause of all Chronic Affections, etc.

*We Can Cure You.*

Come and investigate! Our practice is not experimental, our labor not guess work. We know what we see. Charges reasonable.

*Consultation and Examination Free!*

Parties calling for examination, if convenient, please have friend accompany them.

C. EDGAR SMITH, M. D.,

Office, Corner SPRING and SECOND,
HOLLENBECK BLOCK.

## GARDNER'S

PURE

HOME-MADE CANDIES,

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

Made of the purest materials, and for theatre trade only. Also a full line of

ROBERTS' CHOICE CANDIES.

230 NORTH MAIN ST.

## IMPORTANT TO LADIES!

MRS. W. H. POTTS

Begs to thank her friends, the ladies of Los Angeles, for past favors, and to inform them that she has now opened a Branch Establishment in the Hudson Block, corner of First and Spring sts., and hopes, by strict attention to business, a near entering good fit and style, to still merit a full share of the ladies' patronage. Special attention given to children's dresses; also cutting and fitting. Please note the address, No. 37 NICHOLS' (LOS ANGELES, and ROOM 63, HAZARD BLOCK. Take the elevator.

## PICKET & KELLY,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, EXAMINERS of Titles and Conveyancers, 302 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Picket having had fifteen years' experience in the practice of real estate law and also in the examination of titles to real estate, will hereafter give especial attention to examining titles, preparing abstracts and conveyancing. Mr. Kelly will give his undivided attention to the real estate department. sep6 1m* bdy



# LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 99. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885. FIVE CENTS.



## 1885—FALL AND WINTER—1886

GRAND OPENING

**Monday, September 14th**

When we will exhibit and place on sale goods which we have imported direct from

EUROPE AND THE EASTERN MARKETS

Unequalled in Southern California.

The latest novelties, the most magnificent combinations, not to be found in any other house in this city. We carry the

*THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK*

Buy and sell more goods than other dry goods house in Los Angeles, sell as cheap and have but one price.

CITY OF PARIS,

THE PEERLESS DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

*OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,*

105, 107 AND 109 N. SPRING ST.

sep29 tf

# EIGHT REASONS

## Why We Succeed in our Enterprise.

1. *Because we do as we advertise.*
2. *Because we sell goods at less than the cost of material.*
3. *Because we guarantee a genuine tailor-made suit at ready-made prices.*
4. *Because we guarantee a perfect fit.*
5. *Because we alter goods to fit the purchaser free of charge.*
6. *Because we give the purchaser more than he anticipates for his money.*
7. *Because we have the confidence of the public.*
8. *Because we never allow a garment to be mis-represented.*

AT THE ORIGINAL

# MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS,

NO. 3 S. MAIN ST., OPPOSITE GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Which extends a cordial invitation to all who are anxious to inspect our handsome display of Suitings and Overcoats, and compare our prices with the ready-made clothing houses. We offer tailor-made suits for LESS THAN THE CHARGE FOR SHOP CLOTHING.

BEHOLD OUR PRICE LIST AS A GUIDE:

| SUITS. | | OVERCOATS. | | PANTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $25 | Mer'nt-tailor made suits for | $12.00 | $25 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for | $10.00 | $ 6 Merchant-tailor made pants at $3.00 |
| 30 | Mer'nt-tailor made suits for | 14.00 | 30 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for | 11.50 | 8 Merchant-tailor made pants at 4.00 |
| 35 | Mer'nt-tailor made suits for | 16.50 | 40 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for | 14.75 | 10 Merchant-tailor made pants at 5.00 |
| 40 | Mer'nt-tailor made suits for | 18.25 | 45 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for | 20.00 | 12 Merchant-tailor made pants at 6.00 |
| 45 | Mer'nt-tailor made suits for | 20.00 | 50 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for | 22.00 | 15 Merchant-tailor made pants at 7.00 |
| 50 | Mer'nt-tailor made suits for | 23.00 | 60 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for | 26.50 | 18 Merchant-tailor made pants at 8.50 |
| 60 | Mer'nt-tailor made suits for | 28.00 | 70 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for | 30.00 | |
| 65 | Mer'nt-tailor made suits for | 30.00 | | | |
| 75 | Mer'nt-tailor made suits for | 35.00 | | | |

ALL ALTERATION DONE FREE OF CHARGE TO INSURE A GOOD FIT.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS

**NO. 3** SOUTH MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, **NO. 3**

*Open every night until 9 o'clock. Saturday night until 10 o'clock*

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

## J. T. RICHARDSON,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

## Agricultural Implements, Wagons and Farm Machinery

235 and 237 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET, LOS ANGELES.

*Opposite Aliso Street.*

Estimates furnished for boring wells, putting in pumps, erecting tanks and the Adams or Mayflower windmills. Also a full line of five-ply, half-inch steam hose and force brass cylinder pumps for spraying trees. Guaranteed the best in the market.

jun4

THE RAILROAD

Is now completed to

PASADENA

And when you ride out

B SHURE

And call on

WARD BROTHERS,

*REAL ESTATE AGENTS,*

(Postoffice Building; under Will-ner Hall, Fair Oaks ave., cor. Colorado st., Pasadena, Cal.

Reference—First National Bank, Los Angeles.

We will be pleased to show you their list of very desirable villa sites, residence and business lots, from $250 each and upwards; also orchards and vineyards of different sizes, at prices to suit all, improved and unimproved. We show all property free of charge, and sell only on commission. Give us a call.

FRANK MINOTT WARD,
WALTER R. E. WARD.

an197

## W. R. BLACKMAN,

## Expert Accountant

Partnership, Company and other Accounts Kept, Investigated, Arranged and Arbitrated. Office, 40 N. Spring st., Los Angeles. sep26 tf

# CATARRH!

A NEW TREATMENT BY

W. N. DAVIS, M. D., M. C. P. S. O.

Graduate of "Chicago Homœopathic College," Chicago, and "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario," Canada.

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIALIST of Diseases of Ear, Nose, Throat, Chest, and all Chronic Diseases.

TREATMENT.

Starting with the theory now generally believed, by the most scientific men, that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, we devote our treatment to their destruction, and the catarrh is cured.

Frequently from one to four applications will accomplish the object, but constitutional medicines are required, if the blood or liver are impaired.

In this manner *every* case of catarrh, no matter whether of one or forty years standing, can be cured, and is the only means by which can be cured, and has been cured permanently.

Fully one-half the cases of so-called consumption are due to catarrh and can be cured, by our new system.

Simple Nasal Catarrh and pharyngitis can be treated at a distance by writing for a list of questions, but if lungs are involved an examination at office is necessary.

Consultation and Examination Free

The following testimonial of a gentleman well known in Los Angeles, who has a law office at 45½ North Spring street, will show how quickly catarrh can be cured:

This is to certify that I am a regularly qualified physician, but not practicing, and have always believed catarrh of the chronic nasal variety to be an incurable affection, but hearing of Dr. W. N. Davis' new treatment and his success, I applied to him for medicine and determined to try it in the case of one of my friends, and did so with the most satisfactory results, as improvement was immediate, and one prescription effected a cure. The case was of years' standing and of a very severe type. I can recommend Dr. Davis to those similarly afflicted. S. HALSEY, M. D.

Los Angeles, August 1, 1885.

Office Hours—10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

W. N. DAVIS, M. D.,
45½ North Spring Street, over People's Store, Hours: 10 to 4. jan21 1m

Premium Fancy Goose Pimples for sale.

New crop for sale to retail trade at reduced rates. No. 300 S. Alameda st. O. H. BLISS. sep23 tf

INCORPORATED 1864.

## Home Mutual Insurance Co.

216 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

(Mutual in Name Only.)

21st Annual Exhibit, Jan. 1, 1885.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums since organization | $5,021,739 80 |
| Losses since organization | 2,118,501 84 |
| Assets January 1, 1885 | 856,648 22 |
| Surplus for policy-holders | 435,563 68 |
| Income, 1884 | 484,616 73 |
| Capital paid up (gold) | 300,000 00 |
| Re-insurance reserve | 278,187 07 |
| Net surplus over everything | 280,806 61 |

*Twenty-one Years of Success.*

The Company has paid a 12 per cent. annual dividend, and in the past eight years accumulated nearly $300,000 additional assets, viz:

| | Gross Assets. | Net Surplus. |
|---|---|---|
| 1878 | $570,462 | $ 76,081 |
| 1879 | 594,964 | 73,787 |
| 1880 | 589,900 | 112,584 |
| 1881 | 643,843 | 153,306 |
| 1882 | 679,832 | 198,665 |
| 1883 | 719,457 | 233,464 |
| 1884 | 752,475 | 262,097 |
| 1885 | 856,648 | 280,806 |

*Los Angeles County Branch.*

Grand Opera House Building, Rooms 8 and 9.

The premium income of the Board invested and deposited in this county. Supervisors Frank Babitch, John Kenealy, George E. Long.

C. C. DESMOND, Manager.
FRANK W. SARGENT, City Agent.
R. M. WILKIN, Special Agent. sep1 1m

## G. W. ROBBINS & CO.

Call at

340 UPPER MAIN ST.

And examine G. W. Robbins's Bed Lounge, patented July 21, 1885. The best and cheapest, and for comfort has no equal. We also keep all kinds of upholstered work.

Lounges, Easy Chairs,

Parlor and Bedroom Suits

And furniture of all kinds, which we will sell cheaper than can be bought in this city, and don't you forget it. sep13 1m

## H. B. FOX

OPENING OF FALL STOCK

OF GENTLEMEN'S

*NECKWEAR,*

*UNDERWEAR,*

*HOSIERY,*

*GLOVES,*

*SHIRTS,*

*HATS, and*

*CLOTHING.*

First Quality Goods.

Lowest Living Prices.

36 N. SPRING ST. july2

## J. W. BROWNING,

REAL ESTATE,

No. 7 South Main Str:

(Opposite Opera House.)

Fall is here and so are we, the same as ever, and at the same old place, with one of the finest lists of property ever offered for sale in this county. My list covers over *300* ranches, ranging in price from *$6* per acre to *$1000* per acre; over *500* houses and lots ranging from *$500* to *$20,000*; over *9000* vacant lots, ranging in price from *$150* for a good lot within two blocks of horse cars to *$5000* for business lots.

*HOUSES TO RENT.*

I have always a good list of houses for rent.

I have just issued a book entitled the Los Angeles City and county

*GUIDE BOOK,*

which every stranger should have, and which they can have FREE by calling at my office, No. 7 S. Main st. It consists of about 100 pages of very useful information.

I have also some very fine

*BUSINESS PROPERTY*

For sale. Any one who wants to step into a good paying business had better call at once and see me.

*How Is This for a Bargain?*

Handsome residence of eight large rooms, with large bay windows, two porches, with one of the handsomest fronts in the city. House has double parlor 16x30, with gilt picture molding, center pieces, fire place and grate, with handsome tiled hearth and sliding doors, four large bed rooms and bath. Each bed room has a large closet. Large hall running part way through the house. Wire screens to the doors and windows, also first quality inside blinds; lot 80 by 178, all fenced; city water in house and lot; a third blood, city water in house and lot; a third blue grass lawn in front and rear of house; twenty large, full bearing fruit trees, such as pears, peaches, apricots, Italian chestnuts and apples; also 400 feet of cypress hedge one year old on lot. Lot on corner of *Avenue* and on horse car track. House handsomely furnished, all ready to go to housekeeping. House is new, neat and clean, also furniture. *Price only $4500.*

J. W. BROWNING,
NO. 7 S. MAIN ST., Opp. Grand Opera House.
sep19 tf

## CONSUMPTION

And all the various diseases of the

HEAD, THROAT AND HEART,

Including the

*EYE, EAR AND HEART.*

Also all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases Incident to Females, Successfully Treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,
M. C. P. S. O.

*975 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal*
(Next Diamond House.)

CONSUMPTION.

The earlier symptoms of this disease are a sense of weariness upon little exertion, a disposition to sweat upon slight exercise, a special sensitiveness to the effects of cold and a shortness of breath upon moving quickly or ascending a hill or stairs, a slight hacking cough with or without expectoration, flying pains throughout the chest or back, or under the shoulder blades. The symptoms are worse towards or during the night, slight fever in the afternoon with cold feet and hands, and in many cases bliss lividity of the lips and roots of the finger nails.

The more advanced symptoms are wasting of flesh, chills, chills and fever, night sweats, expectorations of yellow pus from the ulcers or cavities in the lungs, with or without a depression of the chest, increasing weakness and at last a closing up of the air passages, when the patient dies from exhaustion or suffocation of the patient for want of power to expectorate the mucous from the lungs.

Heretofore the best treatment of consumption has been very unsatisfactory, both alike to the physician and their patients, but luckily since the discovery of the *Koran* system of treatment a few years ago, thousands of cases have been completely cured, where, had it not been for this system of treatment, either failure to control the evils of the disease would have continued up to the present time. The system of Medicated Inhalations is the only means by which these diseases can be cured. And they are recommended by the highest authority, both in Europe and America. And here we would draw the distinction between Inhalation and Atomization. Some persons suppose they are the same in every respect, while nothing is farther from the truth. In Atomization the liquid is scattered in the form of a spray, which only reaches the throat, while Inhalation, the remedy to be inhaled, medicates the air we breathe, and is conveyed directly into the air passages of the lungs as ordinary air. By this means we are enabled to dissolve the hardened mucous in the lungs, cause the cough, facilitate expectoration, contract and heal ulcers and cavities after all hope of cure by the ordinary methods is past. Persons desiring treatment by this system of practice can use the remedy at home as well as at our office, and which will cause no inconvenience or hindrance to business whatever.

These inhalations are applicable to all diseases of the respiratory organs, including throat diseases, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, and thousands of cases can be cured by this mode of treatment when nothing else can reach of all.

Consultation free and price within the reach of all.

The very best of references given from those already cured. And we would particularly refer upon our Eastern friends the necessity of direct medication—Inhalations—as well as the most favorable climate in the world, if you wish to avoid the sad experience of hundreds of invalids who depend upon the climate alone, as nine cases out of ten die in consequence of this very thing.

Those who desire to consult me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for an examination, but if impossible to visit the office personally, may write for "List of Questions" and circular, both of which will be sent free of charge. Address,

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,
975 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Office hours—From 10 a. m. to 4. p. m.
jan 28

## Home Mutual Insurance Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

Cash Capital and Assets, Jan. 1, 1885, $300,000.

Losses paid since organization, 1864, $1,500,000.

Dividends paid since organization, $1,200,000.

Dividends paid in 1884, 12 per cent.

Dividends paid in 1885, 12 per cent.

Dividends paid in 1886, 12 per cent.

Dividends paid in 1887, 12 per cent.

Dividends paid in 1888, 12 per cent.

Dividends paid in

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.

Temple, Main and New High Streets.
Principal entrance, 9 Temple st.)

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Terms of Subscription:
BY MAIL, POST PAID.
One copy, one year.....$7 50
One copy, six months.....4 00
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PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
Delivered by Carrier at 20 cents per week, or 85 cents per month.

WEEKLY EDITION (THE MIRROR.)
One copy, one year.....2 00
One copy, six months.....1 00
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE TIMES is sent on all railroad trains going out of Los Angeles.

SUBSCRIBERS, when writing to have the address of their paper changed, should also state the former address.

CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all quarters. Timely local topics and news given the preference. Use one side of the sheet only, write plainly, and send real name for the private information of the Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES at the Business Office. Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor; letters on business to

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS,
No. 9 Temple Street, Los Angeles Cal

# The Times.

## ENLARGED SHEET.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885.

### Fruits and Freights.

In union there is strength for fruit-growers, as well as for men in every other class of manufacture, production or traffic. The action of the Horticulturists in convention in San Francisco in organizing a State joint-stock company of large capital to manage the fruit shipments and protect their interests in the Eastern markets, savors of common sense and business experience. The fruit industry of California is assuming tremendous proportions, and it is unreasonable to suppose that it can longer be conducted on the hit and miss principle—diel take the hindmost—as has been the case hitherto, without inflicting great loss on individual producers and demoralization generally. The fruit growers not only need concert of action in supplying Eastern markets without glutting them, but they need business integrity to rely upon, and, above all, the strong voice and the influence of numbers in demanding and obtaining their rights. One of the first acts of the new organization is to appoint a committee to wait upon the railroad authorities and ask for a reduction of fruit rates to the East from $600 to $300 per car. This reduction is one of the necessities of a prosperous fruit trade. While the heavy rate of $600 a carload and the meager facilities accorded therefor remain, the fruit growers are working merely to pay freight and commissions. In his address before the Horticultural Convention Friday, Senator Stanford affected to make light of the $600 freight rate. He thought the price of California fruit in the East ought to be reduced to make it popular, but the $600-a-carload item was too insignificant to be considered in that connection. Perhaps a committee of Horticulturists can demonstrate to him by figures that it is not so insignificant a matter as he thinks.

A few days ago the San Francisco Chronicle, in taking Mr. Estee to task for some figures embodied in a speech, which he delivered at this Sacramento Fair, discussed this subject of fruit production and freights so fully and fairly, that we are impelled to quote extensively from its article. It says:

Mr. Estee embodied in his speech, without criticism, certain tabular statements which were prepared for him by A. N. Towne, of the railway. One of these purported to show that the shipments of green fruits East had grown from 1,832,310 pounds in 1871 to 23,607,630 pounds for the first half of 1885, and that the rate of freight thereon had declined from $3.38 per hundred-weight in 1871 to $1.50 per hundred-weight in 1885. Upon this Mr. Estee approvingly remarked that "one of the chief reasons for this increase is cheaper transportation and better railway facilities." So well informed a man as Mr. Estee ought to have taken pains to give them some explanation both of his figures and of his comments. He should have explained, for instance, that the 23,607,630 pounds of green fruit included citrus fruits from Los Angeles, which are carried on slow freight trains by special contract, not at $1.50 per hundred-weight, as he says, but at $1, and it is this low rate which brings down the average rate to $1.50. He should also have stated that few "green fruits" will bear transportation on slow freight trains whose time of arrival is uncertain. A shipper, to be sure of not making a loss, must ship his fruit by passenger trains, and on these the rate of freight is 3 cents a pound, or $600 a car. In point of fact, shippers of peaches, apricots, plums and small berries pay nearly the same rate of freight as they did in 1871, when, according to Mr. Estee's tables, the charge was $3.38 per hundred-weight. It is thus incorrect to say that the increased production of fruit is due to cheaper transportation. It would have been more correct to say that the increase was in spite of continued dear transportation.

So with garden truck. Mr. Towne's tables, which Mr. Estee adopts, show that our shipments of garden vegetables have increased from 261,310 pounds in 1874 to 7,410,310 pounds in the first half of 1885, and that the rate of freight is now $1.42 per hundred-weight, as against $3 per hundred-weight in 1874. This statement is also misleading. It may be true that the railway is carrying vegetables for $244 a car, as Mr. Towne says, on slow freight trains; but a farmer who shipped green peas, string beans, lettuce, tomatoes, asparagus and egg plant on trains which are liable to be a month on the way would not be likely to realize much out of them when they reached their destination. Shippers of vegetables, like shippers of fruit, if they want to take advantage of the fact that their stuff comes into market two months earlier than the stuff grown east of the Rock Mountains, must ship on fast trains—such as the railway company uses to carry tea across the continent—and in this case the railway charges them not $244 a car, but $600.

It appears to be a mere question of time when the railway will discover that its true interest lies in the direction of encouraging the fruit industry, not by publishing deceptive tables about cheap transportation, but by making transportation really cheap. When this happens it will not need quite so many apologists in the press and on the rostrum.

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ADVANCING civilization is pressing too hard upon the Mormon zone of isolation to enable it to protect its peculiar "institutions" from the moral forces that are at war with them, and which must ultimately destroy them. The Mormons are not blind to the fact that sooner or later Mormonism in Utah is doomed, and it is this knowledge that is leading them to secure a foothold for their church in Mexico.

Late reports affirm that the plans for Mormon settlement in that country have been perfected, and that a large tract of land has been selected, and will shortly be purchased in Chihuahua, in the northern part of Mexico. Here the Saints hope to plant themselves and grow strong in an atmosphere more favorable to their teachings. The pressure of public opinion is growing too strong for them here, and that it weight will not be lessened, they are not slow to understand. Hence the proposed exodus.

### A San Diego Land Swindle.

The San Diego papers continue to do their duty to the public by exposing the Leavitt land swindles, perpetrated by Henry Leavitt and Ira Brown, of Chicago, who are reported to be reaping a whirlwind of success by working off town lots at $100 apiece in the "Leavitt Addition," where land is worth not to exceed $5 an acre. The victimized purchasers are, of course, non-residents, who have never seen San Diego, or the sagebrush and waterless hills where they are sinking their money, never to be pumped up. The Union says:

Letters have been received by several gentlemen in this city, stating amount paid for lots or blocks, and wanting to know if the considerations were in excess of valuations.

One gentleman writes: "Bought two lots in Leavitt's Addition, paying therefor $100 each. Was amount in excess of value?" I am in very poor health, and would like to know if I was to build a house on one of my lots and come there to live, could I have my meals served from one of your hotels or restaurants?" The gentleman in answer said he probably could have meals served from one of our hotels, but as the Leavitt barrens were at least twelve miles distant from the city of San Diego proper, it would be advisable to have a man start with refreshments the day previous.

Such "enterprise" is the curse of the country, and the sooner the perpetrators of them and similar swindles are brought to justice, or thoroughly exposed, the better it will be for the sections cinched.

### Dried Mission Grapes.

San Francisco Chronicle.]

The grape-growers in some parts of the State are discouraged at the prices offered them by wine-makers, and in a number of instances the threat is made that they will allow their grapes to rot on the vines rather than accept less than what is considered their true value. Especially is this the case with Mission grapes, some of the wine-makers refusing to buy them at any price. It is perhaps not widely known that there is a way of disposing of the despised Mission grape, involving but little expense or trouble, which will return a better profit than if they were sold at the highest prices available this season for choice varieties of wine grapes. The method referred to is simply by drying them. Upon a level piece of ground adjacent to the vineyard threshed straw may be spread, and the bunches of grapes laid upon it will speedily dry. They will not need turning, as the warm dry air will readily circulate through the straw and under the fruit, and it will become entirely cured throughout in about three weeks' time, or even less. They should then be gathered up, care being taken to avoid allowing any particles of straw to adhere to the bunches, and may be packed in barrels, sacks or boxes for shipment. Large platforms of lumber are sometimes built at a height of four feet or four feet from the ground, upon which the grapes are spread, but where it is not desirable to go to much expense in preparing the crop for market, it is not apparent that this offers many advantages over the cheaper method of using straw.

In the San Francisco market at the present time dried Mission grapes are worth 5½ cents per pound, and allowing four to five pounds of fresh fruit (probably less) to one of dried, it is readily seen that few crops can be raised that will afford a larger source of profit to the grower, especially when it is borne in mind that ten to fifteen tons to the acre are not uncommonly harvested from old Mission vines. These dried grapes are used largely by bakers and restaurant-keepers as a substitute for the higher-priced raisins, and find a ready sale at prices which average about one half or possibly a little more, than those which are charged for bona fide raisins. Many shipments East have also been made by our wholesale dealers and have found a good market there.

There is no good reason, then, why a pound of the Mission grapes should be allowed to go to waste on account of low prices for wine-making purposes, when by a little trouble they can be converted into a profitable commodity and one which, while not yielding a small fortune per acre, will still give a net profit by no means to be despised.

### Rug-Hunting in the Santa Ana Valley.

Bulletin No. 2, by the Guardian of Insect Pests of the Santa Ana valley, says:

"I give a recipe for a wash which will kill 95 per cent. of the red scale at one spraying. For one barrel of soap, 15 pounds caustic soda, 5 gallons whale or fish oil, 5 pounds lime; dissolve the soda in ten or fifteen gallons of water, in some iron vessel, then add the oil and stir three or four times a day for two days; then bring it to a boiling point; add lime in water and water enough to make a barrel. It makes a good soft soap. I use one pound to a gallon of water. You can make this soap without heating if desired. For information regarding the killing of red scale call on J. B. Parker, of Orange. I see fruit-growers spray and do a good job, and then wonder why the bugs are so thick next year. In my opinion, the reason is that the bugs are hatching more or less, all the time. The red scale hatches every two months. Now, in order to kill them it is necessary to spray again in two months after first spraying. I think two sprayings, if done thoroughly, will finish them.

"Another item. We must have united action, system and vigilance. It is like a man cleaning a piece of foul land. He gets it cleaned and says: 'There, I have it now in good shape,' and goes off and leaves it for a year, but when he returns he wonders why it has not stayed clean as he left it."

### MEN AND WOMEN.

Maurice Strakosch will shortly issue a volume of personal memoirs.

E. P. Whipple's summer has been spent in writing an essay on George Eliot.

Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, sailed from Liverpool for home yesterday.

A Massachusetts cow got hung in the woods by her tail, and was held fast thirty-six hours before she was found.

The Young Ladies' Literary Society of Blissfield, W. T., have destroyed two saloons and mobbed two wife-beaters so far this year.

The Hon. John A. Bingham, late Minister to Japan, will take part in the Ohio campaign, making his first speech at Cadiz, Ohio, October 1.

Miss Shiffert, of Allentown, Pa., goes to bed at nine o'clock every evening and sleeps soundly until five o'clock the next afternoon. She is in excellent health.

Miss Lucy Lackey, of Pocono, Pa., had pluck enough to conquer a vicious horse after he had thrown her three times, and broken her shoulder. There is no question as to who will rule when she marries.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has been asked to change Thanksgiving Day from its usual time in November to October 12, the anniversary of the alleged discovery of America. The only objection to the change is that the turkey crop will not be ripe.

### PRESS COMMENT.

Cleveland Leader: Everything that was once Democratic is now a part of a whited sepulchre, fair without, but full of dead men's bones within. It is a rotten political organization. Let it die, too.

Kansas City Journal: The best blood of South Carolina is said to be taking to night riding and whipping white men with colored mistresses. "In them cruel, agonizing slavery days" white men were never whipped.

Minneapolis Tribune: It would be hard to imagine any more emphatic National testimonial to the complete unimportance of Mr. Tommy Hendricks in the government than the perfect indifference with which the press of the country received the news of his recent gaucherie at Connersville.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: The only possible use for prohibition in Ohio this year is to help re-elect Governor Hoadly, call into being another infamous coal-oil Legislature, and lift Mr. Boodle into the seat in the Senate occupied by John Sherman. If these results are realized, the political Prohibitionists will be responsible for them.

### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[This is the TIMES-MIRROR'S Public Forum. Those who would stand thereon must first give the editor their real names and be responsible for their opinions and statements. Cultivate brevity, clearness of style and timeliness, write on live topics, and use one side of the sheet only.]

#### Does Prohibition Prohibit?

*To the Editor of the Times*—SIR: I fully believe that in the discussion of questions, personal or public, you want the *facts*. Had you not known, *a priori*, that a just cause cannot be aided by a perversion of the truth, or a misapplication of a great moral principle, your experience as a journalist would have convinced you of it. Through your columns will you therefore kindly allow me, directly and unqualifiedly, to challenge the Oakland Tribune to sustain, by facts, the representation of the workings of the prohibitory law in Maine made in the paragraph from the above named paper copied in yesterday's TIMES. Tabulated facts and figures could be given, proving beyond all question that the above named paragraph was written in pitiable, and yet inexcusable, ignorance of the subject, or with the deliberate purpose of deceiving the public. If prohibition does not prohibit, will the Oakland Tribune inform its readers for what conceivable reason the temperance people of Maine, Iowa and Kansas, stand enthusiastically by their prohibitory laws, and spend large sums of money, raised by voluntary subscription, to aid in their rigorous execution, while the liquor interest raises even larger sums for the purpose of evading or annulling the same laws? The representation of the Tribune, that under a prohibitory law, adulterated or poisonous liquors are largely imported into a State more easily than the genuine article, and that, as a consequence, the health of the people is injured, is a specimen of claptrap of which a thoroughly respectable journal would be heartily ashamed.

But take another view of the case in this State there are laws intended to prohibit slander, theft, incendiarism, murder, etc., etc. But "does prohibition prohibit?" Certainly *not*, in the sense in which the Tribune argues against the Maine liquor law. Despite the most stringent legal enactments, crime is still committed, and according to the Tribune's logic, laws that are defiantly disobeyed should be abrogated in deference to the wishes of those who transgress them, and without the slightest hindrence all should have the right to murder, slander, burn or steal as they like, or under a license system, men should be authorized to commit these and other crimes. Will the Tribune answer explicitly the following questions: On a scale that throws completely into the shade, such crimes as Sodomy, prostitution, the circulation of obscene literature, the creation of nuisances prejudicial to health, is not the liquor saloon knowingly, persistently and defiantly inimical to vast interests, public and personal, material, intellectual and moral, which it is the legitimate function of law to protect and foster; and not protecting and fostering which, a State forfeits its right to the allegiance of its subjects? Second, if so, what shall we do about it?

Finally, we may well be amazed by much that we see and hear in connection with this subject. For example, many an intelligent and fair-minded man declares that, in his judgment, "prohibition" is not only wrong in principle but practically impossible, and therefore that he is decidedly in favor of high license. But is not high license a most sweeping prohibitory measure? Does it not close a large number of saloons and arbitrarily prevent hundreds of men from selling liquor? And is it entirely proper to close the saloons of A and B, and "prohibition" only when C's is closed? By the sovereign will of the people exercised through law, in their own behalf, may Gridley, Jones and Smith be justly prevented from engaging in the liquor traffic, and does the prohibitory statute prohibit and thus infringe upon sacred personal rights only when it withholds a license from the purse-proud and dashing Brown, or actually closes his saloon? This is exactly the light in which this subject is frequently presented. There are thousands of good men who do not see that the license system involves and rests on the very principle essential to prohibition. There are also thousands who are at heart the friends of temperance; but they have fallen into the habit of putting liquor dealers on the back and encouraging them to resist with all their might every law intended to restrict their business. They are told in so many words that it is very difficult to control their trade; that this is a free country; that great moral questions cannot be settled by law; that if men want liquor they will have it, in one way or another, etc., etc. But in the name of common sense why do not these apologists for the rum traffic take the same position in regard to other illegal practices and other criminals? Why not say of gambling, counterfeiting, horse-stealing, libertinism and other crimes against humanity: "They never have been suppressed by law and it would be difficult to suppress them. If people wish to indulge in such vices they will find the opportunity. Morals were never improved by law, and you and yet do not the laws which punish such deeds as *crimes* and stamp the perpetrators with *opprobrium*, greatly minimize outlawry, create and strengthen a healthy public sentiment and become a bulwark to the community at large. The only reason why it is difficult to suppress the liquor traffic is that there are so many who do not wish to have it suppressed. With faithful officers and a healthy public sentiment to sustain them, the work would be easily done. And yet faithful officers would do much toward *creating* a healthy public sentiment. But if, with the enormous and intolerable evils all about us which the liquor business creates, any one is in doubt as to whether it falls within the legitimate sphere of legislation and rightly merits utter prohibition, will he inform us what type of human selfishness should be interdicted, or what measure of disregard for the public welfare punished by law?

I agree with you entirely that high license is a long stride in the right direction. Very truly, VIDEX.

#### The Silver Dollar.

New York Tribune, Sept. 12.]

If the silver men hoped that the free coinage of silver in this country would tend to equalize and sustain the price of it throughout the world, some figures in to-day's Tribune ought to convince them of their mistake. In London last week silver fell ½ of a penny per ounce. This is a decline of 6¼ pence since we began to coin our $210,000,000 of silver some years ago. And the standard silver dollar is now worth less than eighty cents. In 1879 it was worth about eighty-six cents. Where it will tumble to if our mints keep on indefinitely turning out over $2,000,000 a month is not pleasant guess-work.

#### He Was an Artist.

Boston Transcript.]

Sitter—"But don't you think these pictures flatter me?" Photographer—"Flatter you? No, sir; on the contrary, they flatter me. I undertake to say that you may go all over the city and you won't find a photographer who will give you such a splendid picture. I am an artist, sir, though I do say it; not a slavish imitator. If you want a likeness go to Smith's, or Brown's, or any of those fellows; but what will it look like when you've got it?"

#### The Canadian Asylum.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

One of the interesting questions of the coming bankers' convention will be that of "How to prevent defalcations?" It will probably lead to a new extradition treaty with Great Britain and close the Canadian asylum to the smart Alecks who have in a sense brought disgrace to an honorable body of men, in whom the people do, and must continue to, confide and trust with their earthly treasures.

#### Why Stanley Never Married.

Chicago Tribune.]

Stanley, the African explorer, is not married, and probably never will be. When he first started for Africa he was engaged to a pretty New York girl, who gave him up for dead in a year and married another man within two years. He did not return till the third year, and thought the damsel should have waited for him, and her course embittered his life.

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INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN VOCAL, PIANO and Guitar Music. Careful attention is given to voice culture. Sixteen years experience in teaching. Apply to Mrs N. CATCHING, 135 Temple st. au19 1f

**School of Oratory.**
NOW OPEN FOR PUPILS, EITHER privately or in class. Call upon or address Miss LYDIA BALL, 129 S. Hill st., Los Angeles. aug1

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**J. S. Mathers, M. D.,**
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HOMEOPATHIST—Office, Nos. 2 and 3 Odd Fellows' Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours: 11 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m. jly5 1f

**DRS. COOK & BIRD,**
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**Dr. Geo. H. Beach.**
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**M. P. Chamberlin, M. D.,**
LOS ANGELES, CAL. OFFICE AND RESidence, cor. Fort and Bonnie Brae, Boyle Heights. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Obstetrics and diseases of women a specialty. jan 6f

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office: No. 5 Schumacher Block; residence, 7th st., one block west of Pearl. my7 1f

**W. N. Davis. M. D.,**
HOMEOPATHIST AND SURGEON, OFfice hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Office and residence, over People's Store, 45½ N. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. ap9 1f

**M. S. Neal. M. D.**
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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 341 FORT ST. Office hours, 11 to 12 and 2 to 4. ne20tf

**F. DeW. Crank, M. D.,**
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**A. S. SHORB M. D.,**
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HEADQUARTERS FOR WATCH, CLOCK and jewelry repairing, 319 North Main st., opposite Pico House. mar31 1f

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND Jeweler, 25 South Spring street (in the Niles Pease & Co's new store). Special attention paid to fine watch repairing, in all its branches. All work intrusted to my care will be done promptly, carefully, and with the best quality of materials. No better work can be done anywhere; charges always moderate; ordinary watches cleaned for $1.50. All watch work warranted for one year; jewelry of every description made to order in the newest designs and neatly repaired. de2 dlwtf

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR of Patents, Rooms 82 and 83 Temple Block, Los Angeles. au29dlt wtf

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A NOTICE TO THE LADIES—To all those of monthly periods from colds, etc., and other constitution; a tea or pennes, where no medicine need be taken, discovered by Dr. E. Weis, the celebrated chemist in Berlin; the remedy is in use in all countries of the world. Can be had from whatever Hole agent, DR. POPPER, 127 Montgomery st. Sent by Express. sept23 1m

**Elias Longley.**
PHONOGRAPHY, THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC and reliable shorthand, and TYPEWRITING, taught personally or by letter, on reasonable terms. Address ELIAS LONGLEY (author of "Longley Manual of Phonography," 75c; "Reporter's Guide," "Phonographic Dictionary," etc.), Los Angeles, Cal. sep1 1m

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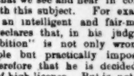
**Bureau of Information,**

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AND GOOD CLAIMS OF EVERY KIND bought by C. WHITE, Room 3, Nadeau Block. apr30 1f

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(Successors to Lorrain & Schafer.)
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MEETS EVERY FIRST AND THIRD Tuesday evening of each month in Pythian Hall, in uniform, for drill. By order of W. F. MARSH, S. K. C.
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STAR LOAN & BROKERS' OFFICE
NO. 6 COMMERCIAL STREET, advances money on, also buys and sells, all kinds of personal property, watches, jewelry, pistols, guns, etc. All transactions strictly confidential. fly27 1f

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MEETS EVERY THURSDAY EVEN

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above sea level.

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clear and soft, and

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can be found on the

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each, apricot, pear,

plum, prune, rasp-

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notices, store, meat

ts, Union church and

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actual settlers, and

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ed Coal Only.

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Yards: Cor. Fifth and

Fifth. jan15 tf

Miscellaneous.

"THE DAISY"

Steam Fruit Canner,

FOR FAMILY USE.

Cans in the Jars.

Simple and Easy to Operate.

No Excessive Heat.

No Broken Jars.

No Spoiled Fruit.

DESCRIPTION.

This apparatus consists of a steam generator, heated by a double coalfoil burner, from which a steam jet is forced through a flexible pipe into the fruit to be canned, which it may be easily carried from place to place.

This apparatus is adapted for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables in close to northern ware jars, or tin cans.

ADVANTAGES OF USING THIS APPARATUS.

No jars are broken. The heat is all utilized in the canning process, and none is wasted in the discomfort of the operator. By the direct application of the hot steam to the fruit, canning is in the quickest possible time and the most thorough manner. Owing to the brief time of preparation of the fruit there is no loss from fermentation. Being cooked directly in the can the natural appearance and flavor of the fruit is fully retained. A pint of fruit can be canned in three minutes. Call and Examine the "Daisy" as used in operations by

HARPER & REYNOLDS CO.,

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Attention! Bug Fighters!

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12 1-2c PER GALLON

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Matting, Wall-Paper, Shades, Lace Curtains, Etc., Etc.

THIS IS ITHE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN.

Second-hand Goods Bought and Sold

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jan11 tf

The New Town of South Pasadena

Is laid out on the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad, twenty minutes from the city. Depot and side track established. Saloons excluded by covenant in the deeds. A fine school house just built, and a church soon to follow.

Sierra Madre College land The Great Raymond Hotel

Near town site. Pure air, pure water, fine elevation. No corporation taxes. Town lots and larger tracts very cheap.

Call on or address

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Real Estate and Loan Agents,

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Buy and sell improved and unimproved property in Los Angeles and the surrounding country, take charge of property, collect rents, pay taxes and do a general real estate, loan and collecting business. No charge unless we make sales. Call and see us.

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AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN C. BELL & CO.,

REAL ESTATE & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

Office, Room 22 Temple Block,

over the County Bank.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

On Tuesday, October 20th, at 11 o'Clock a. m.

That fine and valuable property No. 1326 Hill st. Size of lot 55x192, with the large mansion house, containing eight rooms, with stable and outhouses in the rear. Positive sale to sell without reserve.

Terms—One-third cash; one-third in one year, one-third in two years, at 1 per cent.

NOTE—This very desirable property is situated on the west side of the street, an excellent neighborhood—Hill street—is improving very fast, and is quite a fashionable thoroughfare, many fine residences. Two lines of cars pass within a block. Title AI. Taxes will be paid for this year. As an investment, good, for parties contemplating purchasing for a private residence. Go and examine the property and wait until the day of our sale. Can be examined any day from September to October 20th, 1885.

sept7 2pd JOHN C. BELL, Auctioneer.

FRESNO LANDS.

Peremptory Auction Sale of the Unsold Portions of the

Bank of California Tract,

Close to the town of Fresno.

We have been instructed by Mr. M. J. Church to close out the unsold portions (of this most desirable and well-known tract, without reserve, and we shall offer the same in subdivisions of twenty acres and upwards, with full water rights, ditches complete and water on the land, at auction, in Fresno, on

Saturday, October 3d, 1885,

At 2 o'Clock P. M.

Excursion trains will leave San Francisco on Thursday, October 1, 1885. Tickets $7, round trip, and to return in nine days.

Great bargains can be made at this closing sale. For catalogues apply to

PACIFIC COAST LAND BUREAU,

22 Montgomery Street, S. F.

Or W. P. HABER, Fresno.

Easton & Eldridge, Auctioneers.

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E. W. NOYES. WM. T. FIELD

NOYES & FIELD,

Real Estate and General Auctioneers,

No. 56 Los Angeles St.

Will conduct a general sale on business on the most liberal terms. Prompt returns made on all sales. Our regular Saturday sale of

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS

At the Central Horse Market.

Jun28

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P. P. P. P.'S

POPULAR PULLMAN PALACE PARTIES.

Great annual first-class excursions from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis and Kansas City, to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Honolulu.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, NOVEMBER 16, AND DECEMBER 14, 1885.

Via the Great Santa Fe Route. Write to your Eastern friends, giving them the address of the manager. H. J. SIGLER,

se13 tu 54 Clark street, Chicago.

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IF YOU WANT A WELL DRILLED ANDGO

Call on or address

HAMILTON & CO.,

At the Well Boring,

Near Pioneer Mill ave.

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No. 517 Flower st., between Sixth and Seventh sts. sep 1m

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Special attention will be given to Normal classes in Music.

For circulars and full particulars, apply to D. W. HANNA, A. M., President.

July1 tf Corner Fifth and Olive streets.

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Near Pico House, LOS AN ELES.

P. C. WOODBURY, Proprietor and Manager of Heald's Business College, ; Pasadena, for the past seventeen years, now opened

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Where Young Men and Ladies can acquire a THOROUGH, PRACTICAL

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And also SPANISH, SHORTHAND and TYPE-WRITING.

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Pruning Shears and Pruning Knives

Of the very best quality.

Always on hand the most complete stock of Shall's Hardware, Mechanics' Tools for all trades, Garden Tools, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Brass Goods and Metal, Angers's Scales and Hydrometers, Wiremakers' Scales and Hydrometers, Clarifying Gelatine and 25,000 assorted articles. sep13 1m

Long Beach & Wilmington R'y

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Long Beach Land and Water Company, on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 10 a. m., for the construction of two bridges and ten culverts for the Long Beach and Wilmington Railway.

Inquire of Pomeroy & Mills, Los Angeles, or of A. M. Hough, Superintendent, or Charles T. Healy, engineer, Long Beach.

A. C. POMEROY,

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19, 1885 aug22

HENG LEE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Ladies' Underwear of all kinds made to order. Chinese and Japanese Lacquered Ware, Curios, Fancy Goods, 318 Main street, opposite Los Nos. etc. N. 419 Main street, opposite the Pisan. All goods cheap. au

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EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

BY

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

H. H. BOYCE.

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The Times-Mirror Printing, Binding and Blank Book House, the oldest and largest establishment of the kind in Southern California, is now prepared to execute work in a manner equal to that of any office north of the State. Books, magazines and pamphlets bound in Turkish leather, Morocco, cloth, sheep, or in any style desired. Our work is guaranteed to be equal to that done in San Francisco.

Terms.

To Rates and Terms of Subscription See Second Page.


THE COURTS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25.

Superior Court—Judge Cheney.

People vs. Figueroa: Continued until Monday, September 28 at 11 a. m.

People vs. Olivas: Continued until September 26 at 10 a. m.

People vs. C. Dy-Platt: Information dismissed for lack of evidence.

People vs. Berman: Same order.

Jacob Miller, term trial juror, excused.

People vs. Loreto Robles: Tried and submitted.

SET FOR SATURDAY.

People vs. Olivas.

Superior Court—Judge Brunson.

Vaile vs. Tasker: Ten days further time granted in which to prepare amended statement on motion for new trial.

Mulock vs. Cooper: Continued until September 29. Testimony of C. C. Trindell ordered taken.

Alva Brewster vs. Luce Dubourthieu et al.: Death of plaintiff Andrea Brewster suggested. Executors of estate substituted.

Mary Ann Toal vs. Frank Toal: Ordered that the issues and profits of lease be collected by Higgins and paid into court, out of which plaintiff is to receive $60 per month.

Morrison Manufacturing Company vs. Furrer: Ordered that findings and judgment be drawn for defendant; thirty days for executing findings granted.

Backus vs. Benedict: Demurrer to answer, and demurrer to cross complaint overruled; ten days granted to answer cross complaint.

Application for habeas corpus Henry Gillespie; Testimony before committing magistrate submitted. Continued until further order of the court.

SET FOR SATURDAY.

Francis vs. Lector.

Tan Sisenberg vs. Burdick.

City Justice's Court—Justice Austin.

People vs. John Scott and Michael Cavanaugh: Vagrant. Trial of Scott set for September 30, at 10 a. m. Bail fixed at $25. Cavanaugh's sentence deferred until September 26.

People vs. Sweeney and J. B. Harris; Disturbing the peace. Plea of guilty. Fined $5 each; paid.

People vs. Antonio Costa and Joe Morio: Burglary. Defendants held to answer, with bail fixed at $500.

People vs. John Doe: Petit larceny. Fined $20; paid.

SET FOR SATURDAY.

People vs. Blanche Muller.

People vs. Sadie Devine.

Township Court—Justice Rooney.

People vs. Jane D. Langdon: Assault. Set for Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 2 p. m.

SET FOR SATURDAY.

People vs. Manuel Lugo.

People vs. Jose Maria Sateles.

Mr. Joseph F. Marcor, chief clerk to Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia, found Red Star Cough Cure a most efficient remedy, as also did his wife and family, on whom it effected a permanent cure.

***

Erythroxylon.

(What is it?)

The United States Dispensatory, the rule and guide of the druggists' faith and practice, will tell you that it is a shrub, a native of South America, that the leaves of same were stimulants and that in the absence of food they will support the strength for a considerable time.

It is infinitely more than this combined with other valuable agents as it is in Compound Coca Cordial it forms the greatest remedy ever offered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs. This statement we are willing to abide by in sending the purchase money to any one who, after taking one bottle in accordance with the directions, will certify that he received no benefit from its use. We leave the matter entirely to the judgment and conscience of the patient. Davis & Whitsler, Druggists, No. 19 South Spring street, Los Angeles.

***

Dr. Nat Cnaw during my absence will take my office and practice, and I commend him to my patrons. I will resume my practice on my return in September. DR. WONG, 25 Upper Main street.

***

The Flower Festival Society's Bureau of Information.

Nadeau block, Spring street entrance. All women needing employment and persons wishing to employ women are invited to leave their names at this office. Also those who wish to rent rooms and those having rooms for rent are requested to call. Telephone No. 178. Mrs. M. B. Horton, Manager.

***

Fire Insurance.

The undersigned is prepared to issue risks, policies on all desirable risks at current rates in the most substantial California, Eastern and Foreign companies, including the Ætna, of Hartford, Liverpool, and London, and Globe, Union, of San Francisco, North British and Mercantile, of Edinburgh, German American, of New York, and London and Lancashire.

No. 6 Commercial Street.

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Away ahead of all competition, as far as the zenith is above the nadir, is the Great American Dye House of HORATIO MARTEEN, No. 9 Aliso street.

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Skillful, reliable and thoroughly scientific dyers at the Great American Dye House, No. 9 Aliso street.

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Running sixteen hours a day to accommodate the great rush and increasing business at No. 9 Aliso street.

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Natural Mineral Water.

Genoveva," a natural German mineral water. H. J. Woolacott, sole agent for Argeles county.

***

East Bound.

A. Phillips & Co.'s next party East saves October 6th. Address A. Phillips & Co., 301 North Main street, Los Angeles.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Government bonds dull.

Stocks irregular. The closing prices are generally a shade above the lowest figures reached in the last hour, which were the lowest of the day.

Money easy, 1@2.

Prime paper, 4@6.

Exchange bills, 84 83¾; demand, 84 85¾.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

| | | NEW YORK Sept 25. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per cents | 100½ | Ohio Navigation | 20 |
| 4½ per cents | 11½ | Transcontinental | 20½ |
| 4 per cents | 123¾ | Or. Imp'ment | 47¾ |
| Central Pacific | 30¾ | Pacific Mail | 46 |
| Denver & R G | 13½ | Panama | 98 |
| Ecstea & Tex | 36¼ | Texas Pacific | 9¾ |
| Northern Pac | 21½ | Union Pacific | 49¾ |
| N P preferred | 47 | United States | 54 |
| Northwestern | 97 | Fargo | 115 |
| N Y. Centra | 97 | W stern Union | 87¾ |

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best and Belcher | 1 45 | Ophir | |
| Choller | 1 00 | Overman | 1 00 |
| Crown | 1 25 | Peerless | 2 00 |
| Gould and Curry | 1 85 | Sierra | 1 85 |
| Hale and N | 5 25 | Savage | 1 85 |
| Mexican | 3 | Sierra Nevada | 95 |
| Navajo | 70 | Yellow Jacket | 2 00 |

Domestic Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The wheat market during the last few days has shown an increased activity, while values have been gradually ascending. A week ago choice wheat was somewhat easy at $1 40 per cental, but business was done to-day on a basis of $1 43½. At this moment it does not look as if prices are likely to recede. Barley is showing an increased strength. Buyers for export grades had to pay $1 25½ this morning, which is from an advance of at least 5c per cental on figures ruling a week ago. Brewing is in good demand and prices firm. Good qualities range from 87½ to $1 05, while choice old is held as high as $1 07½; shows a slow of movement, ranging from $1 37½ to $1 45, according to quality and weight.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Wheat unsettled and decidedly stronger, closing at 1½@1¾c over yesterday; 80¾ September; 80¾@80¾c October; 86@86¾c November; 90@90¾c December. Corn active, stronger, closing 1@1¼c over yesterday; 41¾c September; 41@41¼c October; 39½c November. Barley quiet.

English Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Wheat steady; New Winter, 7s 5d; do Spring, 6s 11d. Corn, spot steady; 5s 7¾d September and 5s 6¾d October, and November firm at 5s 6¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—A leading weekly grain circular says: Trade has been very firm. Most markets have reported a decrease of prices for both foreign and English wheats with a more general demand. There have been good inquiry for cargoes off coast at an advance of 3d. At to-day's market wheat was firm with good requests at full rates. The supply of corn was small; demand was fair at extreme rates.

Pork.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Pork active, irregular, about unchanged; $8 87½ September.

Los Angeles Produce Market.

Reported by the Times.

WHOLESALE PRICES

[These quotations are corrected daily and may be depended upon as fairly representing the Los Angeles markets.]

WHEAT—Australian No. 1, $1 40; do No. 2, $1 10@1 20; No. $1 40; White Russian, $1 25; Gold Drop, $1 25; Sonora, $1 10; Defiance, No. 1, $1 00; do No. 2, 90c.

OATS—Surprise, $1 80.

BARLEY—Feed, No. 1, old, $1 25; do new, $1 25@1 30; brewing, No. 1, $1 35.

CORN—Large Yellow, carload lots 1 00@ $1 10; do, job lots, $1 00@1 05; small yellow job lots, 90@$1 15; Large White, $1 00@1 10; Small White, $1 05.

FLOUR—Los Angeles, XXXX, $4 80; Gilt Edge Extra Family, $4 55.

MILL FEED—Bran, $20; Shorts, $20; Mixed Feed, $1 30; Cracked Corn, $1 20; Corn Meal, Barley, $1 40; Ground do, $1 40; Rolled do, $1 40.

GRAIN BAGS—Mill Sacks, 4c; 1854 Calcutta spot, 4½@5c; Second-hand Barley, 2½@3.

ALFALFA—Seed, 12½c.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Los Angeles, 60@75c; Irish Beauties, Mexico, Peerless, 85@ 90c; Los Angeles, 85@90c; Burbanks, 85@ 90c; Sweets, Early Rose, $1 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Yellow, $1 00; Red and White, $1 00.

HAY—Barley, W. B., No. 1, old, ——; do, new, $11@12 50; do R. R., No. 1, $10@11; Wheat and Oat, $11@12; Alfalfa, R. R., $10 00; do, W. B., $11 00; Wheat, W. B., $12 00; Wheat hay, W. R., $10@11 00; Oat, $12 00.

HIDES—Los Angeles, No. 1, per pound 3c; Northern, No. 1, 3c; Pickled, new, 2½c; Kip, 3c; Calf, 3c; Firkin, Culls, 2½c.

EGGS—Fresh, 22½@25c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, Yellow Danvers, 2c; Red, 2c; Silverskin, 2c; Chilies, 4c; Garlic, 3½c; Cabbages, per 100 pounds, $1 50.

CHEESE—Large, 9c; small, 10c; do, 3-lb hand, 11c; 5c extra per lb when cased for shipment.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink No. 1, $1 90@2 25; do, No. 2, 75c; Job lots, No. 1, $1 90@2 25; Bayous, $2 00@2 50; Lima, $2 25; Navy, large, $1 50; do small, $1 30@2 25; Blackeyed, $2 75; Red, $2 50; Green, $2 50; Mixed colors, $2 50; Green, $2 50.

HONEY—Extracted light, carload lots 4½c, job lots ——; Amber, 3½@4c; Dark, ——; Honeycomb, 8@10c.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz, $4 50@5 00; old Roosters, $3 00@4 00; Young Roosters, $3 50@4 50; Broilers, large, $2 50@3 00; small, $1 00@2 50; Turkeys, per lb, old, large, 12½@15c; do small, $3 50@4 00; Ducks, per doz, large, $4 50@5 00; do small, $3 00@4 00.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, S. D., No do peeled, 10c; Plums, pitted, 3½@4c; Plums, do, evap., 3c; Blackberries, 14c; Prunes, Cals., French, 7c; do, Cals., German, 5½c; Hungarian, 5c; Apricots, sun-dried, 6c; Apples, evap., 4½c; do, Nuts'n-dried, 8c; sun-dried, 3½c; do quartered, 2½c.

CITRUS FRUIT—Oranges, Los Angeles, $4 00; Lemons—Seedling, per box, $4 00; Eureka, per box, $4 00; Limes, per box, $2 00.

RAISINS—Extra London Layers, $2 15; do, new, $2 50; Loose Muscatels, $2 25; Bulk do, new, $2 50; Dried grapes, 2½c.

NUTS—Walnuts, 9c; Peanuts, Cal., 5c; do, Eastern, 9c; Almonds, soft shell, 14c; do, hard shell, 8c.

HIDES—Dry, 12c; Kip, 10c; Calf, 18@20c; Culls, one-third less.

WOOL—Fall clip, 9 lb, 6@7c; spring clip, 9 lb, 8@10c.

PROVISIONS—Extra light bacon, 12c; heavy do, 11c; clear bacon, 9½c; medium do, 9c; heavy do, 8c.

LARD—In tins, 10c; 5-lb pails, 10c; 3-lb pails, 10½c; 10-lb pails, 10½c.

HAMS—Eastern (sugar-cured), 15c; California, 13c.

Los Angeles Wholesale Meat Market

Corrected for the Times by S. Maier, 19 South Spring Street.

The following are prices for whole carcasses:

BEEF—First grade, 7½c per pound; second grade, 6½c; third grade, 4½c.

MUTTON—4½c per pound for Ewes and 5c for Wethers.

LAMB—Spring, 6½@7c.

VEAL—From 7½ to 9c per pound.

HOGS—On foot, hard, 3½@3½c per pound. Dressed, 6@7c.

Real Estate Transfers.

[Reported by Gillette & Gibson.]

FRIDAY, Sept. 25, 1885.

CONVEYANCES.

Henry D McDonald and Lily H McDonald, his wife, and Mary C Cooper: Agreement as to rights of way over tracts in San Gabriel township.

Henry E Weston to Christian Ganahl: 34 acres in lot 5, block 74, Hancock's survey. $1,000.

Mrs H R Hopp, formerly Yates, to J S Slauson: Agreement to convey NE ¼ of NE ¼ section 26, adjoining SE corner of Azusa Ro, $2500.

Louis Rossiter to W J A Smith: Lot 2, block 1, in lot 2, block 80, Hancock's survey, $180.

Thomas W J Hazen: Decree distributing NE ¼ of lot 4, range 4, Temple & Gibson tract, and W ½ of NW ¼ and W ½ of SW ¼ of SE ¼, section 36, T 1 S, R 11 W, to Lottie Hazen and Alice Hazen. The Engineer

Geo H Peck, jr, and Ollie Peck to J M Weddle: Lot 4, H Hiller's subdivision of block 80, Pasadena, $2000.

John J McClelland to John Wolf: Lot 4, Rob Fern's de Garnsey, $2000.

Amos L Burbank and Mary F Burbank, his wife, and John J Travis and Emma Travis, his wife, to Thomas Whitney Bixley: All interest in undivided 8-10 of ¼ of lots 1, 2, 3 and 9 ¾ of NE ¼ of section 26, T 1 N, R 11 W, $1000.

Mary McNeil Bryant to Marion C Hood: 7.84 acres in San Gabriel Orange Grove Association lands, and lots 19, 20 and 31, Arroyo Seco, $750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hannah B Porter: Notice of claim to 10 inches of water in Dry Cañon.

Joseph Glen, J L McCalge and G D McCalge to B Cohn: Chattel mortgage on crop of corn and beans on tract in Azusa: To November 1, 1885, 1 per cent per month, $187.

J Land G D McCalge to B Cohn: Chattel mortgage on crops on 28 acres of corn: To November 1, 1885, 1 per cent per month, $234.

ATTACHMENTS, LIENS, ETC.

Giacomo Justoni vs Josefa A de Montaña: Notice of action to foreclose mortgage (book 59, page 368) on part of lot 1, block 32, Ord's survey.

Same vs same: Notice of action to foreclose mortgage (book 59, page 369) on part of lot 1, block 32, Ord's survey.

Same vs Same: Notice of action to foreclose mortgage (book 59, page 370) on part of lot 1, block 32, Ord's survey.


DR. ROBINSON,

Special treatment for

CATARRH, EYE AND EAR.

Artificial Eyes Inserted.

Spectacles adjusted to the anomalies of refraction.

No. 9 Bryson Block,

Masonic Hall entrance, South Spring st.

Hours from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. sept5 tf

Crescenta Canyada!

Lands in Crescenta Cañada, eleven miles northwest of Los Angeles, exchanged for

City and County Property

To actual settlers. Apply to

Crescenta Canyada Land Co.,

au30 tf Temple Block, 112 N. Spring st.

CHARLES WAGENBACH,

Dyeing & Scouring Establishment

315 SOUTH SPRING,

Bet. Fourth and Fifth. LOS ANGELES.

I wish to notify my former customers that I have opened a new place at the above number, and the only one that gives satisfaction. Tailoring and repairing neatly done at lowest rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. se16 1f

"Wallsend Coal"

To arrive per ship "COWLITZ" a cargo of the above coal. Carload rates $11 per ton at Depot. Apply at

LOS ANGELES GAS CO. OFFICES,

sept9 tf No. 9 Somers st.

Headquarters!

Portable Force Pumps and Sprinkler, Price, $9.

L. F. KINGSBURY, COLTON

sa16 1m

MISS M. E. ZAHNISER

(Late of Musgrove & Co.)

Has just opened new set of patterns in

Dress and Cloak Making Parlors

In the Nadeau block, rooms 69 and 70, where she will do a general dressmaking business. TAILOR SUITS in the latest and most improved styles on short notice. Cutting and fitting a specialty. Patterns of the latest styles furnished on application. Call and see her and get prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable. se13 1m

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—At yard of the Los Angeles Gas Company, corner Aliso and Center streets.

LOS ANGELES GAS COMPANY,

Office No. 9 Somers st.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A TRUE HISTORY OF A WONDERFUL LIFE is now ready. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions. Address or apply to

CHARLES MALTBY,

se5 1m 605 Downey ave., East Los Angeles

Help of all Kinds Free.

AT F. H. GARDINER'S EMPLOYMENT Office, 324 W. First st. Satisfaction guaranteed. The best of references. Five years' experience. au6 dAw 1m

MONUMENTS!

Work of all kinds done in Marble and Granite

A. C. THOMPSON,

myl6 1f 201 San Pedro st.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

Local Announcements of Leading Los Angeles Industries.

WHERE TO PURCHASE HOMEMADE GOODS

Notes Among the Foundries, Factories and Other Industrial Establishments—Encouraging Reports—What They Are Doing and What They Can Offer.

The Times publishes the following review of a portion of our local industries for the benefit of those who wish to patronize home manufactured goods. The list will be enlarged:

W. S. Baker & Co.'s Foundry.

This is one of the most important manufactories in Southern California, employing a large number of men. The works are located at the corner of Second and Main streets, and contain planing machinery, mining machinery, oil boring tools, grape crushers, wine machinery, etc. They have made many fine improvements during the past few months including the moving of their machinery into new buildings, and fitting up their two brick stores in front for that purpose. They have also put in a new Atlas automatic engine, which works to perfection. They are doing a great success of their mining machinery, having received many large orders. It has been satisfactorily proved that their prices are as low as can be obtained in San Francisco, which accounts for their rapidly growing business. Before purchasing any machinery be sure and call on W. S. Baker & Co.

Fence Factory—The A B C Fence

One of the most successful of the recent local manufacturing enterprises of Los Angeles is the A B C fence factory, No. 205 First street, J. L. Wheeler, proprietor. This fence is the cheapest in the market, and at the same time is very effective. It is composed of laths and post bound together with the strongest Bessemer steel wire. The fence is proof against cattle and horses, dogs, wolves, chickens and rabbits. It is portable, will not injure cattle, is five times as strong as a board fence, lasts three times as long, saves every farmer who uses it from $50 to $100 a mile, and costs only $1 a rod. It is just the fence for Southern California, where fence material is expensive. It is now in use on hundreds of farms in this county. Call and see it before making a fence.

Los Angeles Cracker Company.

The Los Angeles Cracker Company, corner of Aliso street and Alameda road, has entered upon its third year under most favorable auspices. All kinds of crackers and cakes are manufactured, and the quality is now better than the best imported. The Cracker Company is a local enterprise which should have the support of every one. It is thoroughly deserving. Wholer & Co. are the proprietors.

Excelsior Steam Laundry.

The Excelsior Steam Laundry, corner of Aliso street and Alameda, is a flourishing local enterprise. The proprietors are Messrs. Rayder & Foyen, Mr. Foyen being manager. The laundry is provided with the splendid Troy washing machinery, including one of the largest mangles ever made. All the machinery is of the most improved description. The proprietors are determined that the Excelsior shall be kept up to the standard. Their toilet and laundry soaps are famous all over the southern country, and their borax soap is in great demand by housekeepers. They deal in caustic soda, sal soda, soda ash, potash, rosin, tallow, hides, pelts, skins and wool. They also manufacture a fine article of soap, which has been tried and used extensively by the most prominent fruit growers of Southern California, and has proved a most effectual insecticide. The office and works of the Soap Company are located at 40 to 62 Banning street and 207 First street.

Stern's Manufacturing Company

The Stern's Manufacturing Company is a recent and important enterprise. The company owns a large building (99x133) at the corner of Aliso and Los Angeles streets, manufactures the celebrated Regulator windmill, wine tanks, hay presses, etc. The Regulator mill is known the world over for its many excellent qualities, and it has proved a great success in Southern California. It moves easily in the lightest breeze, does not get out of order, and makes no noise while turning. A great many have already been sold in this county, and the company has a number of flattering testimonials from Southern California farmers. The capacity of the manufactory is about 3,000 mills a year. In a country where so much depends upon water, it is always best to select a thoroughly reliable mill, and such the Regulator has proved to be.

Los Angeles Soda Works.

The Los Angeles Soda Works, H. W. Stoll & Co., proprietors, No. 107 Sanservain street, is one of the oldest manufactories in Los Angeles, having been in existence eighteen years. They manufacture soda water, sarsaparilla, lemon, mineral waters, champagne cider and all kinds of syrups. Their specialty, however, is the famous "Green Soda," which for fine flavor has no equal. This soda is superior to any summer drink ever before introduced in Los Angeles, and the demand for it this season has been immense. Messrs. Stoll & Co. are well known throughout Southern California, and their business has grown rapidly. Orders from any part of the city and country will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Climax Windmill.

The Climax windmill is the invention of J. B. Millard, a Los Angeles gentleman. It was patented December 9, 1884. The owner claims for it that it will run in less wind, is much stronger built, more complicated and theory than any other mill, and that Eastern mill in the market. It is highly recommended by all who have tried it, including such well-known residents as Wm. Lacy, G. L. Dubbers and H. R. Wicks, of Los Angeles. Mr. Millard also manufactures at his factory, 14 Second street, iron and wood tanks and all kinds of pumps.

Globe Coffee and Spice Mills.

The Globe Coffee and Spice Mills are located on Aliso avenue. The establishment has long been noted for the excellent quality of its coffee and spices, and since Mr. Foyen has assumed charge, the business of the concern has rapidly increased. The specialty of the Globe Mills is the "Golden Nugget" coffee. Once tried, no other brand will be used. The proprietor is perpetually trying to make substantial improvements to his machinery. All orders from the country will promptly be attended to.

The Troy Shirt Factory.

The Troy Shirt Factory, Room 34, Schumacher block, is the leading establishment of the kind south of San Francisco. It has been in operation for about two years, its specialty being custom made shirts, or in other words shirts and underwear made directly to order. The business has grown rapidly, and the success are of the most flattering in this city. The advantages of custom made goods over those purchased ready-made will be apparent to all, and as nothing but the best materials are used by Mr. Schumacher in the manufacture, in the end, as will be seen, a considerable saving is effected. Prices as low as in San Francisco. Another excellent feature of the Troy factory is the fact that only white labor is employed. No Chinese have ever been in the work, which is all given to white girls.

Steam Soap and Chemical Works

The Los Angeles City Steam Soap and Chemical Works, located at the foot of Chavez street, E. C. Nicol & Co., proprietors, is a rapidly growing local enterprise. The firm manufactures soaps of every description, fruit wax, axle grease, ammonia, sal soda and candles. Their "Ammonia" soap is a brand which has rapidly grown in popular favor, as in fact has been the case with all the brands of soaps they are the manufacturers of the Whale Oil Petroleum Insecticide Wash, the greatest thing of making which was shown on reporter. It is recommended as a most convenient and reliable wash for killing the scale bug, without injury to trees or fruit, and is readily prepared for spraying. It has been used successfully by many orchardists, and is cheap. A visit to the establishment of Nicol & Co. is very interesting. Their soaps are now to be found all over the Southern country, including the Territories.

Excelsior Soda Works.

The Excelsior Soda Works were established August 1st, 1885, by Thomas Strohm, and while one of the youngest of our local enterprises, has made very healthy progress. The soda manufactured has gained a high reputation, and the Excelsior Cream Soda is becoming the favorite summer beverage. Those who desire really first-class soda water should try it. Strohm's Excelsior goods. Besides soda the factory makes a full line of syrups, which are offered for sale at regular prices. The demand for Excelsior sodas and syrups is constantly increasing, and the proprietor is informed the TIMES reporter that he will soon have to enlarge his factory to meet the demand. People know a good article when they find it.

Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Company.

Rubber stamps have become a necessity in most business houses, and their usefulness is so great that the demand for them is constantly increasing. The Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Company, 20 N. Spring street, is the only manufactory of the kind in Southern California, and is now doing a large business. The firm manufactures printing wheels of all kinds, self-inkers, daters, pocket-daters, and has a large line of novelties in pocket stamps. All work is warranted, and any merchant desiring goods in this line will do well to address the company. Business men of Los Angeles now give nearly all their business to this firm, finding they can get better and cheaper work than in San Francisco, while it is fully equal to that done by the best Eastern houses.

Upholstery and Mattress Factory

The Los Angeles Upholstery and Mattress Factory is located at the corner of

### WANTED—SITUATIONS.

SITUATION—An intelligent, active man, just from the East, wants work to do; is competent and willing. Address M. T., Times office. sep26

A LADY who is desirous of returning to England would give her services in return for traveling expenses. Address E. E. G., P. F. S. Bureau, Nadeau block. sep25 1w

CHAMBERWORK—Situation by a colored girl to take care of children or do chamber work in a family or hotel, or take care of rooms. Address M. W., cor. Clay and Third sts. sep26 4t

SALESMAN—By a man of experience situation as salesman in any branch of the merchantile trade, dry goods preferred; or as collector for a corporation or firm; reference given. Address P. O. box 1412, Los Angeles. sep25 1f

BOOKKEEPER—Situation as bookkeeper, or shipping clerk or salesman by a young married man of experience; just from east; good references. Address G. D., Times office. sep.23 4t

DRIVER—Wanted by a young man a situation to drive or take care of horses. Will make himself handy about the house. Apply at Stevenson House, cor. First and Los Angeles sts. sep20 6t

HOUSEWORK—By a German and American girl to do housework. Address O. O., Times office. sep 4f

### WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—Help—If you want a good position call at Mrs. Dow's Employment Office, room 16, Downey block. sep26 2t

WANTED—A first-class horseshoer. Call at Kennedy's new horse shoeing shop, cor. Aliso and Los Angeles sts. sep25 2t

WANTED—Profitable employment always for men and women at REID'S, Room 4, Postoffice building. sep1tf

### WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A lady going to Europe wishes to rent half of six-room house for six or twelve months to responsible parties without children. 1019 S. Hill st. sep26 1f

WANTED—A single gentleman desires a pleasant home for the winter; best of references. Address with particulars, R. Y., P. O. Box 765, city. sep24 1w

WANTED—A respectable place to board a 11-year-old girl. Apply at 145 N spring st. sep22 4t

WANTED—Parties to know that first-class work is done in the line of horseshoeing, carriage and wagon work, at 99 N. Fort street. sep26 1m

WANTED—A good sound horse for driving in exchange for a lot at Iron Sulphur Springs, worth $200. Address EXCHANGE, Times office. sep15 tf

### TO LET—ROOMS.

323 S. SPRING ST.—Newly furnished rooms and one unfurnished room by the week or month. sep26 2t

117 BUNKER HILL AVE.—Furnished rooms to let. sep24 3t

423 WEST 7TH ST.—3 nicely furnished rooms and kitchen; will rent whole or separately sep23 1w

539 HILL ST.—Rooms and board; half a block from Sixth st. cars. Mrs. M. PASTON. sep22 2w

117 N. OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms for housekeeping. sep18 1w

76 SAN PEDRO ST.—Several well furnished rooms to let at moderate prices. sep22 2t

111 S. HILL ST.—Sunny furnished front rooms; gentlemen only. sep17f

104 HILL ST.—Private boarding and neatly furnished rooms. South east cor. second st. First-class day board $5 per week. sep16 1m

220 S. FORT ST.—Sunny rooms, neatly furnished. St. Helena House. sep15 tf

400 S. FORT ST.—Beautiful sunny corner rooms, with or without board. sep15 tf

516 SPRING ST.—Three nicely furnished rooms to let; en suite or single. sep14w

400 TEMPLE ST.—Furnished rooms. sep9 1m

603 S. CHANITY ST.—Furnished rooms and board for gentlemen or ladies; no children. sep6 1m

501 S. SPRING—Furnished rooms in brick block cor. Sixth and Spring, from $4 to $9 per month. sep5 1m

31 S. MAIN ST.—Under new management. First class board and rooms and table board. sep1 tf

S. FORT ST.—Pleasant furnished rooms. aug9 tf

### TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—Neat four-room cottage; centrally located; $15, with water. Apply H. L. Shively, room 20, Schumacher block. sep26 4t

TO LET—Five-room cottage, pantry, closets, lawn, flowers, arbor, drive and bell; pleasant, healthy location; terms reasonable. Inquire 632 Pearl st., bet. Seventh and Eighth sts. sep20 1m

TO LET—Cottage at end of cable road; cheap. Inquire of W. W. TAYLOR, 32 Temple block. sep17 tf

TO LET—House of six rooms, bath, pantry and closets, cor. Main and East Pico sts. Inquire of J. C. OLMSTED, 19 W. First st. sep17 tf

TO LET—Cottage of five rooms, furnished; $25. Apply to HAMM & CORNELIUS, 319 N. Main st. sep2 tf

TO LET—Lodging-house on Franklin st., partly furnished. Inquire next door, No. 43. sep1 tf

### TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—A thousand acre farm of rich bottom alfalfa and corn land; can all be irrigated; good fences, artesian wells, houses, etc. This property, which is four miles south of Downey and due southeast of Compton, will be leased for a term of years. Apply to George F. Bixby, 833 Pearl st. sep25 2w

TO LET—Steam power and building; cheap. Apply to NORRIS & WILLIAMS, No. 12 W. First st. sep17 1m

### FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—New, four-room cottage, bath, pantry, etc.; furnished or unfurnished; sliding doors, porches front and rear, beautifully finished in natural wood; lot 60x135, covered with 35 large, full-bearing fruit trees; on right side of the street, pleasant location; terms very reasonable. Apply to owner on premises, Walnut ave., near Los Angeles st. sep25 3t

FOR SALE—An elegantly improved and finely located house and lot and furniture, also horse and buggy; also two vacant lots, lots sway down; no charge for "climate;" location, East Los Angeles. Address P. O. box 597. sep26tf

FOR SALE—80 acres of choice fruit and vine yard land, near town; no water needed; $1200; also six-room house and nice lot, fruit trees, etc.; close by street car; $2,200. E. RAMIREZ & SO Temple Block. 8aTuTh and tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two houses on Fourth st., near Normal school; 11 rooms each. Apply to DR. ZAHN. sep24 tf

FOR SALE—$950 will buy a nice finished cottage within half a block of D ward ave.; good well water and stable. Apply to BOWERS & CO., cor. Downey ave. and Brooklyn st., E. Los Angeles. sep23 1m

FOR SALE — Or Exchange—A valuable property for sale or exchange for property on the limits of the city. This property is situated on Sainsevain and Ducommun sts., being 67 feet front on each street by 302 feet deep. On Ducommun street there are two cottages and on Sainsevain street there is one, the whole comprising fine lawns and the property fronting the two above streets. Any person having anything of that kind to sell please call at 23 Aliso st, or 62 Sainsevain st. sep19 1m

FOR SALE—Good dairy, at a bargain, and for short of reasons. F. H. BECKLEY, 9 S. Spring st. sep19 tf

FOR SALE—Or to let, furnished, on Washington st., Figueroa, home with six rooms and bath room, hot and cold water, ornamental grounds and fruit. Apply to G. F. McLELLAN, No. 8 Commercial st. se15tf

FOR SALE—Or Rent—$600 acres of good Tennessee land; for sale or rent in 40 acre stand; house of four rooms; place pays nearly $100 a month; best bargain in the State.

*20 acres* just outside city limits; best soil; highly improved; in bearing fruits and nuts; yields handsome income; good house, barn and sheds; good well, windmill and tank (inclosed); great abundance of irrigating water; best bargain in the county if sold before January 1st.

*$200 to $500* lots, 50x150, in Garey tract.

*$200 to $500* lots, 50x150, in Millar tract.

Desirable property in all parts of the city and country. Property to exchange, money to loan, houses to rent, rents collected, etc.

*LAMB & GRIFFIN.*

jun18 tf 19 W First st., Widney Block.

### WM. F. GOWIE.

*Water Developer, Pasadena, Cal*

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS directed to all those interested in the water supply, as I am fully prepared to dig wells, repair wells, pump, and furnish water. Call at R. WILLIAMS, Pasadena, Cal., or address W. F. GOWIE, Pasadena. jun24 tf d&w

### FOR SALE.

A decided bargain; 15 acres set out to fines varieties of fruit trees, in full bearing, in Vernon district, 5 miles from postoffice, handsome house of 6 rooms, windmill and tank, large stable and other outhouses; owner anxious to sell; make us an offer; will sell on easy terms, or exchange for good city property. MATTHEWS & BEATTY, Rooms 7 and 8, Schumacher Block, opposite postoffice. sep23 1m

### *For Sale.*

SPLENDID PLACE TO MAKE A SUBURBAN home; 6¾ acres choice land on Pasadena avenue at city limits, near railroad station; has city ditch and two wells; elegant building site; at rockbottom figures for a few days; investigate this bargain. C. WHITE, Room 5, Nadeau Block. sep22 1m

### NOTICE TO LADIES.

### Mme. L. Letroadec,

French Dressmaker. (Successor to MADAME DELFEUIL, No. 121 S. Spring st.)

For fine imported goods, fine fitting and elegant style visit Mme. Letroadec's establishment, the leading dressmaking house of Southern California. sep19 1m

## WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, Minn., for property in Los Angeles county, Cal. Address I. A. DUNSMOOR & CO., Minneapolis, Minn. sep24 2m

## LAND TO RENT.

### *CENTINELA RANCHO.*

Inquire of

POMEROY & MILLS.

sep25 1w 19 Court st., Los Angeles.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—One of the best equipped baker os in the city, having a fine trade; failure investigation invited. Address P. O. box 597. sep26 tf

FOR SALE—For $300, a good paying business; good location; rent only $20 per month. Inquire at No. 40 S. Spring st. sep26 1t

FOR SALE—Lease of wood, coal and feed yard; first-class location; business well established. The buildings rent for $150 per month. YAUGAN, agent, 109 Fourth st. sep22 tf

FOR SALE—A business in the country paying $200 per month; price $1000. Apply to SOMES & WILLIAMS, No. 12 W. First st. aug1 1m

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Phaeton, one of Studebaker's best; nearly new; will sell cheap; at DR LUKE'S livery stable, cor. First and Fort sts sep26 1w

FOR SALE—Phaeton can be bought for $45, worth $80. 121 W. FIRST ST. sep25 2t

FOR SALE—Cheap—A cart, light, spring wagon and top buggy. JAMES DUFFY, No. 75 S. Los Angeles st. sep24 1w

FOR SALE—Second-hand Fry cit range, dining room tables, casters, etc. Apply at S. M. PERRY'S, 30 S. Main st. sep23 1w

FOR SALE—School books at OLMSTED & WALES'S, 19 W. First st. sep23 2t

FOR SALE—Or Rent—The Central House, Santa Monica. Apply to JOHN DONALD, Santa Monica. sep20 1m

FOR SALE—Water motor, four-horse power, if in 15 per set order and will be sold cheap. M. S. BAKER & CO. sep26 tf

FOR SALE—A lot of old newspapers, suitable for wrapping, for sale cheap. Apply Times counting room. 11y24tf

### MONEY TO LOAN.

$20,000 TO LOAN—In one sum; also smaller amounts as desired. DENT & ROWAN. sep26

MONEY TO LOAN—On first-class real estate security by CHAMBERLIN & BRODTBECK, No. 19 N. Spring st., opposite postoffice. sep26 tf

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages in sums of $1000 and upwards. C. W. MORTIMER, attorney at law, 74 Temple block. 1uly1 tf

MONEY TO LOAN—On first-class securities, city or country property, by P. G. HUBBELL & CO., No. 19 Court st., opposite Court-house. my26 tf

### FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—A first-class saddle pony. Apply to D. MUNRO, No. 9 S. Spring st. se22tf

FOR SALE—Fine fresh cow. First house east of street car barn, Boyle Heights. se25 1w

FOR SALE—One of the finest young horses in the county, 5 years old, 16 hands high, beautiful dark bay, excellent disposition and of well-bred stock; gentle and fast; also buggy and harness of California make. Will be sold at a sacrifice on account of departure of owner. Address J. M., Times office. se22tf

FOR SALE—Family cow; cheap. Apply to 30 Center st. se20 1w

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FOR SALE—Platt Bros., importers, breeders and shippers of thoroughbred live stock, choice family cows, "Rights Prince" and "Gray Knight" at our yard, Los Angeles street. jly26 tf

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LOST—On Main st., a dark green morocco ladies' purse, containing $3 in money and a few keepsakes valuable only to the owner. Fin or will be rewarded by leaving it at F. S. NORMANDY'S, 46 N. Main st. se26 3t

LOST—A long red pocketbook, on Temple st., bet Spring and Hill. $5 will be paid the finder for returning same to J. C. FASSHAUER, 211 N. Main st. sep26 1t

LOST—$20 reward; lost, strayed or stolen, one small bay horse, black tail and legs, hair worn off around the ears in spots, age long. One black horse, blazed face, right eye white, hind legs white, over on the Sheep Return same to GLENDALE five miles up the river at Market. sep12s dtkwtf

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$20 REWARD—Strayed or stolen on July 15th, three bay fillies, branded P. D. will pay the above reward for their return, or will pay one-half for any information leading to their recovery. WM. B. COATS, Temple st. stables. se19tf

### MISCELLANEOUS.

EASY, rapid bust ness writing taught by C. E. L. Brimhall. Roo n 115, Nadeau block. se20 1w

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☞ Notice.—A good, motherly lady wishes the care of little children; none under ten months old nor over twelve years will be taken. The best of care and attention given and satisfaction assured. Apply at No. 51 Olive st., between Sixth and Seventh. Terms reasonable. se5 1m

☞ Notice.—The Los Angeles City Water Company will strictly enforce the following rule: The hours for sprinkling are between 6 and 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 and 8 o'clock p. m. For a violation of the above regulation the water will be shut off and a fine of two dollars will be charged before water will be turned on again. my7tf

## ADAMS BROS., DENTISTS.

*23 SOUTH SPRING STREET*

Between First and Second.

GUARANTEE TO DO FIRST-CLASS work, and use the best material known to the dental profession, at the following

FILLINGS.

| | |
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| Gold | $1 00 |
| Silver, amalgam and platina | 1 00 |
| Bone, for front teeth | 1 00 |
| Teeth cleaning | 1 00 |

Absolutely Painless Extraction of Teeth.

| | |
|---|---|
| By vitalized air | $1 00 |
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| By laughing gas | 1 00 |
| Teeth extracted without pain | Free |

Under one administration of either of the gases from one to twenty teeth can be extracted without causing the patient the least particle of pain. There are no bad after-effects from the gas.

*BEST SETS OF TEETH*

On Rubber or Celluloid.....$6 00

We guarantee to give a perfect fit, and to use the same material in these plates that other dentists charge from $10 to $20 for. These teeth will last a life-time.

Teeth taken out and new ones put in the same day.

**Adams Bros., Drs. D. S.,**

*23* Dental Rooms at Head of Stairway, 23 South Spring street. Office open Sundays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. 1uly1 tf

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### DECIDED BARGAINS.

*$1600*—Ten acres; splendid land; Main st.; partly set to fruit; excellent bargain.

*$1900*—Very choice lot on Olive street; a bargain.

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*$10000*—Cottage, nine nicely finished rooms, with bath and pantry; large lot covered with choice fruit and apple trees, on one of the best avenues in the city. Furniture goes with the place.

*$15000*—Cottage of four

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# LOS ANGELES WEEKLY MIRROR.

Devoted to the Family, the Farm, the Development and the Business Interests of Southern California.

VOL. XIII. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885. NO. 39.

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## RECOLLECTIONS OF AN INDIAMAN.

Two Years Aboft the Mast.

CHAPTER VI.

FAMILIAR STARS DISAPPEAR —CALMS— SQUALLS—SAILS BLOWN AWAY—CROSS THE EQUATOR — LATITUDE — LONGITUDE—"LUFF."

Forty-five days from port, and the same warm, glorious atmosphere. We were now nearing the Brazilian coast, but yet a long way off. The nights were truly magnificent. The familiar stars of the northern hemisphere were fast sinking from sight and new ones rising to take their places. The long-handled dipper and its faithful little north star were now low in the horizon and would soon be lost to view. To gaze on it for the last time would seem like severing the last link, and in a few hours more it would be finally lost, and we should enter the great unknown southern seas.

The long, lonely, midnight watches were good opportunities for reflection, and an active mind must either improve or retrograde. The human mind needs continual friction to enable it to rise above the common level. All my books had been read and reread, except the never-ending Bowditch's navigator, and its well-thumbed pages were my only resort. It was a joyful sound when the bell struck eight, and I could throw myself on my hard couch and instantly fall asleep.

It is often seen that adversity and a lonely life develop the reflective powers and a spirit of observation, and I am sure I worried through a maze of geometrical calculations of which I should have been totally unable amid other scenes and surroundings.

In forty-eight days the favoring gales had begun to fail, the wind was still fair but light, and occasionally the great ship seemed to pause in her course, and the signals for studding-sails were constantly against the masts. We were about to enter the zone of calms.

The trade winds at last had left us. Light breezes filled the sails at times and the ship gathered headway, but they soon died out. A heavy swell was running, caused by the favoring gales that had borne us onward; the ship rocked and rolled in a most exasperating manner, and the heavy sails flapped idly against the masts. The air was sultry, oppressive, and at noon the sun was directly overhead. He sank at night with a red, coppery glare, and when the stars appeared above the cloud-begirt horizon, they seemed to twinkle with an ominous light. They did not appear near the horizon, but seemed to come out high in the heavens. The north star had disappeared, and was seen no more. The iron-tongued bell clanged the hour of midnight; as solemn sound ever booming and vibrating over the vast, watery waste, and its echoes could be heard long after it had ceased.

"So lonely 'twas, that God himself seemed scarcely there to be."

The crew stretched themselves on deck to sleep. It was too hot and stifling to go below. When morning came the ship had ceased her motion, and, for the first time in many weeks, was *still*. The dread, formless expanse spread out before us, and, turn which way we might, it was the same illimitable, glassy surface. In the after part soon a few white clouds piled themselves up to the eastward, and a squall was threatened, but after a few harmless flashes of lightning it disappeared. Little "cat's paws" came creeping over the water and died away before reaching us. A squall would have been welcome. Anything to break the eternal calm which for eight days kept us chained to immovable, occasionally an enormous shark came circling around the ship, with his scythe-like fin cutting the water above him, and the hideous presence only added to the gloom with which all were oppressed.

Ten days of calms thus passed away, and no expression can express the feeling that word has for a seaman. The clouds looked at last really threatening, the barometer was falling fast, and the horizon rapidly assuming a leaden hue. The captain was uneasy and appeared and disappeared every few moments through the cabin hatchway. "We shall see what stuff these sticks are made of," he growled to himself as he disappeared below. Taking a hurried glance at his chronometers, he again appeared. "Furl the royals, and call all hands to shorten sail!" The men speedily mounted the rigging; royals were furled, the flying jib rattled down the stay, and the great mainsail was hauled up; the topgallant sail were hurriedly clewed up and furled, and the main topmast staysail hauled down. "Stand by the topsail halyards!" and the squall was coming. Away to the eastward a line of white-capped waves were advancing with banks of black clouds, perpendicularly over and keeping pace with them, the space between filled, not with rain but sheets of rushing, descending water.

"Square the yards and keep her off," roared the Captain through his trumpet. The crew brace the heavy yards, the men at the wheel rapidly execute the order, the ship reels and seems to crouch beneath the water to avoid the enormous pressure, but directly obeys the helm and goes careening over the waves. "Let go the topsail halyards; man the reef-jigs and reef-tackles!" is roared through the blast. Down on the caps settle the topsails, while busy hands hurriedly man the weather braces, and haul out the reef-tackles. It was done none too soon to save the bending and groaning masts. The great foresail bellied out before the blast, and, with a report like a cannon, was riven from the bolt-ropes and went flying away like a white cloud against the black sky to leeward. A second report, and the main topsail was rent into a thousand shivering shreds on high. Four stout seamen grasped the helm, and the only order that could be heard or obeyed was shouted in their ears by the Captain, "Keep her before the wind!"

The masts bent and cracked like reeds, the noble ship plunged into the trough of the sea, and, groaning in every timber, rose again. For over two hours did the blast continue in unabated fury, and the rain streamed down in torrents so that fresh water might have been scooped up from the surface of the ocean. After a time, there was a perceptible lull, and then a fresh outburst, but the intervals grew longer and in a few hours it was all over. Night came on, and with its coming the wind ceased altogether, leaving us rolling and pitching about, with tattered sails to be sent down from aloft and repaired, and new ones to be sent in their places.

In the morning the equatorial sun burst forth and the same dread calm had us again enchained. Two days more went by, and two days of terrific heat and calm they were. But little sail had been made as the weather looked ugly. These equatorial storms are full of danger, and I quote a description of one by S. G. W. Benjamin: "White squalls come almost without warning, and with fearful rapidity and violence, and twist the masts out of a ship or capsize her, and near the line the squalls sometimes pounce on a ship with warning signs that are perceptible only to the most experienced eye. Even in the finest weather vigilance cannot be relaxed for a moment. Some years ago two large ships met in mid-ocean, one heading for Australia and the other homeward bound. The day was fair and, the wind dying away, the vessels were becalmed close together. The passengers at once busied themselves to write letters home, and the officers and crew became occupied in the interchange of courtesies. The placidity of the weather led to a feeling of care less security that can never be safely indulged in at sea. All the canvas was set, idly flapping against the masts, when a terrific squall struck both ships and passed off in a few moments. When the confusion and excitement resulting from it was over, and the crew of one of these vessels was able to relax the attention demanded for their own safety, they looked to see what damage the other vessel had suffered, but they looked in vain. She had gone down with all on board, and not a vestige of her was to be seen anywhere on the wide sea, which looked serene and beautiful as if nothing had happened. To be taken aback by a sudden squall or shift of the wind is one of the greatest perils that menace a square-rigged vessel, especially if there is a high counter-sea running. The sails are pressed with such violence against the masts that they fail to come down or brace around, while the stern presents such resistance to the waves that unless the after canvas can be instantly taken in, to enable the bow to pay off, the surges boil over the taffrail and draw the ship down almost before the danger can be realized. I was a witness forward by myself to one of this kind, when nothing saved us but the dropping of the spanker; we climbed up the hoops and the sail at last yielded to the sheer weight that drew it down. An English frigate was once taken aback thus while running under press of sail, the officer of the deck manned the yards with her numerous crew, and they cut the sheets with their knives in time to keep the frigate from sinking."

*[To be continued.]*

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

How will it please you, boys and girls of the TIMES-MIRROR, to make one more visit to Washington with me? I am inclined to think that you will like it, and therefore I will tell you something more of our nation's capital. I remember a little girl who said to me once, as I took her through the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, "Oh! oh! oh! this is lovelier than anything I've read about in the Arabian Nights, and 'tis ever so much grander because it is real."

At another time, a good many years ago, a little girl named Lilian went with me into the Hall of Representatives, which I told you about last week, and though she was only about three years old then, she was perfectly charmed with its beauty, and she turned to her papa and said, "O, papa, won't you buy this house?" How the people in the galleries smiled as they heard the little one ask her papa to make such a grand purchase.

I think that it is true that men who are skillful artists can make things that will delight you more than all the wonders of fairy land. But now let me tell you something about the Senate Chamber in Washington. It is not so large as the Hall of Representatives. Its length is 113 feet and 3 inches, and it is 80 feet 7 inches wide, and 36 feet high. The floor of the Chamber, exclusive of the cloak rooms and lobby, is 83 feet long and 51 feet wide. The galleries, which extend all around the Chamber, are above the lobby and cloak rooms. That part of the north gallery, which is over the back of the chair occupied by the President of the Senate, is where the newspaper reporters from all parts of the country sit, and the gallery on the south side is set apart for the grand people from foreign courts, and is called the Diplomatic Gallery. In looks very pretty sometimes, when it is filled with beautiful, richly-dressed ladies and elegant gentlemen.

The gallery on the east side of the room is the Ladies Gallery, and that on the opposite side is for the gentlemen. These galleries will seat 1200 persons. The seats are all richly cushioned and the floors are covered with costly carpets.

The desks for the Senators are very fine. They are made of elegant mahogany, and most of them were made more than a half a century ago—a good while before any of us were born.

The ceiling of the Senate Chamber is a splendid specimen of taste and skill, with its deep panels and rich glass and fine symbolic paintings. The sunlight falls in softened rays from the skylight above it, and at night the light from hundreds of gas jets comes falling down with a mellow radiance that chases the shadows away from every corner.

It is intended that by and by all the niches in the walls shall be filled with statuary. I expect that by the time that the future Senators that I have among the boys who read this column are sitting in their places in that room, these niches will be occupied by the statues that are to fill them. Then what a grand old Chamber it will be. Its walls will be a history in themselves, its statues eloquent of the lives of the great men whom they represent.

The decorations of the walls of the Senate Chamber are very rich, but lighter than that of the Hall of Representatives.

More than thirteen millions of dollars have already been expended upon the Capitol. That is a vast sum of money, but when we see what a splendid storehouse of beauty it is, with all its endless variety of decorations, its magnificence of gilt and marble, and its wonderful artistic creations, we need not be surprised that it has cost such a vast amount.

Pennsylvania avenue is the name of the broad and beautiful street that extends from the Capitol to the White House and beyond. It is more than four miles in length, and it is one of the grandest drives in the city. It is all beautifully paved and as smooth as a floor. There are elegant shops and business houses on either side, and the sidewalks during the afternoon are thronged with richly-dressed crowds of people, while elegant carriages throng the broad avenue. In the morning we used to see huge crowds of market wagons slowly making their way up to the great Central Market building that stretched along the avenue from Seventh to Ninth street. Here were crowds of colored servants with their baskets following the fine ladies and gentlemen who had come in their carriages to do their marketing. The small darkies were full of all sorts of pranks and mischief, but the older ones put on a great many fine airs with their bright ribbons and smart clothes.

One of the prettiest squares, or plazas, in the city is called Lafayette Square, and it contains about seven acres. To the south of it is the President's house, and beyond is Sixteenth street, running away out to Meridian Hill. There are wide, smooth walks through the park, and numerous seats in the shadow of the trees. On the north side of the park is a quaint little building, which is the watchman's lodge. There are circular walks leading to it on either side, screened by rows of evergreen upon each side and beds of bright flowers in front. On the east and west sides of the square are bronze vases, seven feet high, and each of them mounted on granite pedestals. They each of them weigh 1300 pounds. They have figures carved on them of perfect human forms, as well as beautiful flowers, all looking as real as life. These grounds are lighted with gas at night; and to two of the lamp-posts are elegant drinking fountains attached. The water comes rippling away under ground, through dark pipes, from the great bosom of the Potomac, but it looks just as bright, as it gushes out here, as if it had not been imprisoned away from the sunlight.

In the center of this beautiful square we can see the winding walks stretching all about us, and notes of music of the busy city. The walls of the White House gleam through the branches of the trees, the little streams of water from the fountains make a musical murmur; the bright autumn leaves are over our heads and under our feet; gaily-dressed people are sitting on the beautifully wrought iron seats; lovely babies ride over the walks in their fairy-like carriages, pushed by the nurse with shining black faces and gay ribbons at their throats. Here, too, are bright plumaged birds in their house-like cages, and owls, with blind, staring eyes, blinking in the sunshine. In this Square, also, is the fine equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson, which cost $50,000. The statue is one-third larger than life, but it doesn't look any larger than real life, because it is placed so high up on its pedestal. The horse looks as if he were just ready to leap forward like a noble war horse, eager to plunge into the thickest of the battle. The veins on his flanks stand out plainly; his nostrils are dilated as if he smelt the smoke of battle afar off. From this Square we might wander down to the Botanical Gardens, where we would see the world of trees and plants in miniature. We could fancy that we were in the mountains of Lebanon sitting under the tall and stately cedars, or in Jerico, resting in the shadow of the palm. This charming garden, ten acres in extent lies right in the heart of the city. In the summer it is very lovely. All the grounds are laid out in walks, lawns and flower beds. It has also numerous fountains. The largest one is in front of the Main Conservatory. It throws its highest stream sixty-five feet into the air. There are nine main jets from which the water gushes and leaps sparkling in the sunshine. It falls into a marble basin ninety-three feet in diameter.

The Main Conservatory is three hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, and the dome forty feet high. Right under the great dome of this green-house is the home of the palms. There are three hundred or more kinds of palms in the world, and most of them are represented here. The palm is a wonderful tree. It matures in ten years, and then bears fruit for hundreds of years. In this portion of the conservatory is the East India bamboo, the tree fern from New Zealand; and, funniest of all, the screw pine of Australia, with its cone-screw leaves and roots in mid-air; and here is the cinnamon of Ceylon, and the dumb cane of South America. The sap of the root of the dumb cane will take away the power of speech. Alexander Humboldt, during his exploration in South America, tasted it, and for eight days he was speechless from the effects of it.

In the eastern range and wing of the building are plants from the South seas—Islands, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere. And here, too, is the Bird of Paradise flower. It looks like the soft, bright plumage of that lovely bird, and it is this resemblance that gives it its name. And there, too, is the tutui or candle-nut tree from the Society Islands, the nut of which is used by the natives for lighting their huts. What queer little lamps they must make, but I expect that the little black-eyed native children think them the grandest lamps in the world.

But my column is more than filled, so I will tell you of only one thing more to be found here, and that is a fruit that takes us away back hundreds of years into the past, before the art of paper-making was known. It is the historic paper plant, or *papyrus* of Egypt. Close by is a plant which is called monkey bread, which grows on the banks of the Senegal. Learned men say these trees are the oldest organic monuments of time. They are supposed to attain the age of 5000 years. How would you like to live so long—to look away back, centuries on centuries, and watch the wonderful changes that would take place in the world? 5000 years! what a long, long time it is!

How much that is new and strange and beautiful we should find if we could visit all the countries from which these plants came. God has filled our world with an infinite variety of beauty, and with plants and trees for our use and comfort. Be diligent students, my boys and girls, and learn all you can about the world in which you live. You will find this great, world more wonderful than all the wonderful things in fairyland. Study its trees, its plants and its flowers, and you will be astonished at the wisdom that made them all, and the goodness that has furnished so bountiful a supply for all our necessities.

E. A. O.

#### A Legend of the Talmud.

*Translated from the German by Kate Brownlee Sherwood.*

Before his tent sat Abraham at eventide, when leaning on his staff a beggar neared his side;

A life of want, of sorrow, and of perils sore, in grief's deep lines upon his brow was written o'er.

A-gap he prayed the boon of shelter for the night,
And Ab'aham brought food and drink with swift delight.

He ate; but gave no word of thanks to God for aught;
And Abraham made haste and drove him from the spot.

The night thereafter God to Abraham drew near;
As in a dream he lay these words came calm and clear:

"One night with thee to bide too vile he yet appears.
Lo, I have borne with him on earth a hundred years!"

KARL KNORR.

## HOUSE AND HOME.

### Susan Sunshine's Weekly Budget of Household Hints.

THE MODERN AND MODEL DRAWING ROOM

Lessons of Economy—A Dainty Lunch Bill of Fare—Delicious Stews—Home-Made Hash.

All the primness, the sedateness and the severe sombreness of the old-time drawing room have passed away, and the taste of the present generation has blossomed into brightness and a charming glory of color, as radiant as the sunrise brightness among the hills. The old stiff-backed chair may take the fancy captive for a single corner, but never can it gain possession again of an entire department; confusion of style, and picturesque comfort are the characteristics of our modern drawing rooms. They hold the suggestions of different eras and countries, and an infinity of taste and design.

Of the latest rage for bright colors Harper's Bazar says:

"Few people will be sorry that the dull dead shades which were so wrongfully called æsthetic, are all out of fashion. Drawing-rooms and ball-rooms now blaze with color; red paint is freely used for the wood-work; bright cretonne, or tapestry, or stamped velvet or silk is put on the walls and held down by mouldings of bright-painted wook; ceilings are papered with the most brilliant of tiles, that is to say, paper imitating tiles. Those who can afford it cover their walls with the splendid sets of Japanese tapestry glowing with color and emblazoned with gold, bounded by sombre relief of satin in dark brown or crimson. The taste is for the georgeous; Japanese confusion, which is at heart the highest artistic order, reigns. Sofas stand catecornered, chairs of every country, style and degree crowd each other, screens break the monotony, ottomans, milking stools and *tête-d-tête* jostle old gilded couches on which a Medici or a Visconti may have stretched his legs. Italy in her most georgeous days has helped to bring about the splendor, the artistic confusion, the picturesque comfort of the modern drawing room."

The Bazar also makes the following suggestion which, in a large room, might produce an agreeable and pleasing effect, as well as in a room not too small for any idealizing. There are some rooms which are always best to be taken for what they are, without any attempt at producing the effects of hidden distances, or dreamy vistas opening out into dimly lighted recesses. But for plain walls, needing something to break the tiresome sameness the Bazar makes the suggestion below:

"A new and pretty design for breaking the monotony of plain wall, is a drapery over a mirror with steps leading up to it covered with a bit of carpet, and with stair-rods like the veritable ascent into another room, the curtain to be projected forward as in the case of the canopy, and held up by two brass rods. The canopy may be of any sort of stuff—striped Madras muslin or heavy brocaded Japanese silk. It is can be tacked on a board at the back, and then looped to suit the fancy. At one side should stand a large palm; before the mirror a tea table may be placed; the young people can sit on the steps. The whole forms a beautiful picture, increases the apparent size of the room, and can be arranged at very little expense, and any sized mirror, no matter how ugly the frame—for that will be hidden—can be utilized for the occasion. A very pretty drapery may be made of light, bright-flowered cretonne. The old-fashioned highly glazed furniture covering is returning to favor, as it sheds the dust, and is thought very pretty, can be easily done up and calendered like new if sent to an upholsterer.

This arrangement is flat against the wall, therefore does not take up so much room as a corner, and is quite as pretty and graceful. The steps can be made by any carpenter; painted white; the piece of carpeting helps the deception. The mirror seems to be an entrance to another room, as its canopy and curtains hang about it. It is one of the many pretty fancies of the day to break up the monotony of dead walls, and to furnish a pretty, advantageous seat for a group of young people."

***

The lessons of economy are among the most important ones to be learned in the well-regulated household. I am satisfied that much waste arises, not so much from willful and thoughtless extravagance as from a lack of knowledge of the ways and methods for utilizing the various scraps left over from different meals. For many housewives have no resort but the inevitable hash, but there are many other ways in which these can be converted into dainty and palatable dishes. Christine Terhune, in "Good Housekeeping," tells of the way in which a careful housewife disposed of the remnants which had been left over from previous meals. She says: "To the corned beef and bacon, minced fine, she added half as much cold mashed potato, one raw egg, a little chopped onion and parsley, and with croquettes made of these, rolled in flour and fried in nice dripping, provided an appetizing dish that was quite sufficient. Veal was manipulated by stewed potatoes and bread and butter, to make a lunch for three people. Another dainty dish, which appeared upon a friend's table, was formed from even less promising materials. Her dinner the day before had been a stuffed chicken boiled with rice. Examination of the pantry revealed the carcass of the fowl, with one leg attached to it, and a couple of spoonfuls of cold rice. Nothing daunted, however, the valiant house keeper advanced to the charge, and, with the aid of a small, sharp knife, removed more meat from the bones than one would at first have believed possible. This was: t—not chopped—in small pieces, and set aside with the rice and half of the dressing, and a little minced onion were put over the fire in two cups of cold water. When a slow, steady simmer of a couple of hours had reduced this one-half, it was cooled, strained, skimmed and slightly thickened with brown flour, then returned to the fire with the fragments of meat, rice, etc., brought to a broil, poured over crustless squares of fried bread laid in a hot platter, and garnished with parsley. The origin no one would have suspected.

I have often had delicious stews upon my table, the foundation of which were bits of cold meat put into a small quantity of cold water and left to simmer slowly for a half hour. To this was added at length half a cup of rich milk or cream, a little thickening, with salt, pepper, and sometimes a few thin slices of onions, and the result was a dish greatly enjoyed by the whole household. These pieces of cold meat, cut fine, also make an excellent pie, by the addition of a little butter, a cup of water, slightly thickened, and with a proper amount of sea-sawing. Place all in a deep pan and cover with a rich crust, and you will have a dish which is a favorite with many.

I am not an advocate of hotel or boarding house hashes, but I never turn aside from a well-made home one. I chop my meat very fine; add perhaps two-thirds as much potato as meat, mix thoroughly, season to taste, put in pan with sufficient water to make it moist, but not thin, add a piece of butter half the size of an egg and let it simmer for half an hour, and I have a dish which even the epicure does not despise.

***

Let me add the following hints:

Sugar loses part of its strength by boiling.

Tomatoes are nice with cream and sugar.

Never wash raisins; wipe them with a dry cloth.

Wrap fruit jars with paper to keep out the light.

Figs are good boiled five minutes and served hot.

Keep preserves in a dry place; seal with flour paste.

Boil coffee in a salt sack; it is nicer than egg to settle it.

Put soda in sour fruit for pies, and they will require less sugar.

After paring fruit drop it in cold water to prevent it changing color.

A little salt added to cake will be added to preserves prevents fermentation.

Glaze the bottom crust of fruit pies with white of egg and they will not be soggy.

Always put a little soda in milk that is to be boiled, as an acid is formed by boiling.

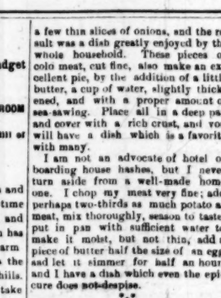
Seal the juice left from canning fruits in small bottles and keep for making fruit pudding sauce.

Do not boil vinegar for pickles. Boil the vegetables in salt and water. Drain and pour the vinegar on.

There is nothing about the household which if worth doing at all is not worth doing well. Housekeeping is a science which should be carefully studied and conscientiously practiced. Here, first of all, should the dignity of labor receive recognition.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

## OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.



HUGH C. WALLACE.

Hugh C. Wallace, who was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys for Utah by President Cleveland, enjoys the distinction of being the youngest federal appointee during the present administration, if not of all previous administrations. It is true that Alexander the Great ruled the world when he was but thirty-one years of age, but that proves the exception rather than the rule, and so it is with the subject of our sketch. Positions similar to the one to which he was appointed are generally filled by older men. Wallace is a Kentuckian by birth, having been born there in 1864. In 1880 he left Missouri for the West, settling in New Mexico without a cent. He did all kinds of work, wrote for the press, entered the brokerage and real estate business, and rapidly distinguished himself by his transactions. He left New Mexico for the Northwest and finally settled in Salt Lake City. In the Democratic National Convention of 1884, which nominated Cleveland, he was a delegate from Idaho, and has in fact resided in most of the Northwest Territories. During the Chicago Convention it was through his instrumentality that the delegation from this Territory was kept intact for the present President. The office of Receiver of Public Moneys is one of great trust and responsibility and enjoys a fair remuneration. The salary is $6000 per annum. Among the hordes of office-seekers for this position Mr. Wallace was chosen, which is in itself a distinguishment.

#### A "Saxe Holm" Explanation.

*New York Post.*]

"Saxe Holm's" identity with Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson I supposed to be conceded in all well-informed circles beyond need of future mention, until a few newspapers have recently spoken of the authorship of the "Saxe Holm" papers as a mystery and as a well-kept secret. Perhaps it has been to those who did not know, but it has been tacitly understood so long in the publishing houses in Boston that they have even been unwilling to make inquiries more particularly. Mrs. Jackson denied that she was "Saxe Holm," but she was by far the larger part of "Saxe Holm," and latterly was entirely so. Her denial was true in the sense that she did not write all which appeared over that *nom de guerre*, but she seems to have been the exclusive author of some of "Saxe Holm's" writings. Some years ago Mrs. Jackson wrote several articles for the Atlantic Monthly, which appear over the name "Jane Silsbee." Her object in taking a different signature seems to have been to test the public taste. She knew that "Saxe Holm" articles would be praised, but she wished to learn whether the public would be equally discriminating in regard to her writing over an unknown signature. One of these "Jane Silsbee" articles was returned to her for some reason or other, and it afterward appeared in Scribner's—as the Century Magazine was then—over the name "Saxe Holm." That has seemed to the Atlantic Monthly people to show the identity of the two. Other facts showing the same thing are related by Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth, of the Youth's Companion. "Saxe Holm" was originally, he says, the name signed by Susan Coolidge (Miss Woolsey) and Mrs. Jackson to some joint writings. But latterly Miss Woolsey seemed to have dropped out and to have left Mrs. Jackson as the only user of the signature. So, while it was technically true that Mrs. Jackson was not "Saxe Holm," it was substantially true that she was. At one time Mr. Butterworth wrote to her for a "Saxe Holm" story for the Youth's Companion. It came in her hand-writing over the signature "Saxe Holm." The check in return was made out to her and she drew the money on it. Nothing occurred in the transaction to indicate that she was not "Saxe Holm" and Mr. Butterworth went on the ground, apparently correctly, that there was no doubt to whom the signature belonged. The letters of the name are supposed to indicate approximately the personality of the authors—the "S" for "Susan," Coolidge and the "H," for Mrs. Hunt. It was at first a sort of Erckmann-Chatrian partnership, says Mr. Butterworth.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

*The Telephone in Medicine.*—A recent interesting exhibition of apparatus in Paris, by Dr. Boudet, included modifications of the telephone, adapting the instrument to a variety of medical uses. In one form the pulsations of blood vessels and all sorts of internal operations were very strikingly made audible, the observer being able to hear at will the movements in any part of the body. Another telephonic apparatus detected the presence of stones in the bladder, and even made known their character when present. Dr. Boudet also employs the telephone as a measuring instrument for accurately estimating the nervous and muscular excitement in the different phases of a disease.

Oleose, the favorite German preparation for disguising the taste of most nauseous medicines, is said to be made in this composition: One part each of the oils of lavender, cloves, cinnamon, thyme, citron, mace and orange flowers, three parts of balsam of Peru, and 240 parts of spirits.

Speaking upon the water supply of ancient Roman towns, Prof. W. H. Corfield presented the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain a strong argument against attempts to purify water that has once become foul, commending the wisdom of the Romans in drawing the water for their towns from unquestionably pure sources.

In Southern Russia vineyards are freed from phylloxera by planting hemp near the infected vines. The parasites are attracted to the hemp by its strong odor, and the roots prove to be poisonous to them.

From nearly 400 singers—including no Germans or Italians—Dr. Lennox Browne has secured testimony that the use of alcohol and tobacco injures the singing voice.

A German chemist, J. G. Otto, finds arterial blood to contain more sugar than the blood of the veins.

*Ancient Astronomy.*—About 640 B. C., Thales, of Miletus, taught the globular form of the earth, the five zones, some of the principal circles of the sphere, the opacity of the moon and the true causes of lunar eclipses, and predicted an eclipse. About 506 B. C., Pythagoras demonstrated, from the varying altitudes of the stars by change of place, that the earth must be round; that there might be antipodes on the opposite part of the globe; that Venus was the morning and evening star; that the universe consisted of twelve spheres—the sphere of the earth, of the water, of the air, of fire, of the moon, of the sun, of Venus, of Mercury, of Mars, of Jupiter, of Saturn, and of the stars. In 380 B. C., Arstarchus, of Samos, maintained that the earth turned on its own axis, and revolved about the sun, which doctrine was regarded by his contemporaries as so absurd that he nearly lost his life.

*Scientific Societies.*—The British Association for the Advancement of Science was organized in 1831; the American Association, in 1848; and the French Association, in 1872. The members of each of these bodies include nearly every scientific man of its respective country, and much real progress undoubtedly results from the interchange of ideas at the annual meetings of the societies.

In England is supported to some extent the theory that a direct relationship exists between scarlet fever and diphtheria; and at a recent meeting of a British medical association, facts were presented which tended to show that scarlet fever has been succeeded from diphtheria patients, and diphtheria from scarlet fever patients.

The flowering plants and ferns of Ceylon, according to Dr. Trimen, embrace 1071 genera, or 3249 regular species. There are also 408 varieties, of which some may prove to be distinct species.

*The Prussic Present.*—"The age of romance in science," said Prof. J. P. Lesley in his presidential address to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, "is part of the forgotten past. The new world has grown gray-headed in fifty years, intolerant of the irresponsibility, the sportiveness, the poetry, the music, the superstitions, the affections of its youth; dealing only in hard facts, and in their causes and consequences; weighing and measuring all things; analyzing all things; collating, comparing and classifying; insisting upon investigation at all points; formulating rigid laws; scoffing at the unseen and unknowable; and transmuting the fear of God and the hopes of heaven into a zeal for the exact determination of the units of force, and a confident expectation that railroads will soon traverse all the unoccupied regions of the earth, and malleable steel replace wood in the mechanic arts."

Tromholt endorses the view, said to have been first advanced by Weyprecht, that the zone in which the aurora borealis appears is changing periodically, being farthest south at the equinoxes and farthest north at the solstices. Observations made in many places seem to prove the correctness of the theory.

The American Indians are found by Matthews to have a knowledge of animals and plants incomparably superior to that of the average white man, or of the white man who has not made zoology or botany a subject of study.

The director of the Buda-Pesth Bureau of Statistics, Josef Korosi, has calculated from carefully prepared mortality tables that the possession of wealth, and the resulting exemption from privation, lengthen the average life nearly ten years.

Bromine exposed in a closed room over night is said to effectually destroy all insects and disease germs.

#### Has He Clung to His Diamond?

*Breeder and Sportsman.*]

Lem Ullman sends us a poster of the Charter Oak Park Meeting at Hartford, which indicates that the great programmer is still following the trotters. Lem has tried saloon keeping and pool-selling as well as programming this year, and we often wonder if he has clung to his big diamond through all these vicissitudes.

## IN A COFFEE GROVE.

### Growing the Fragrant Berry in the States of Mexico.

A COFFEE PLANTATION IN COLIMA.

How the Industry is Carried On—An Illinois Man and a Mexican Don—The Lazy Man's Paradise.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

JALAPA, Mexico, Sept. 4, 1885.—During the several weeks of our sojourn in this Mexican paradise, so perfect has been the weather—despite the frequent light showers called *chipi-chipis*—that not one minute of day or night would we have changed had the "weather-wheel" been in our hands. My first visit to Jalapa was made in mid-winter, and then the climate was as delightful as now—the same balmy airs and profusion of fruits and flowers. From year to year within the memory of man, the thermometer has not varied ten degrees, the warm atmospheres of the tropics being tempered alike at all seasons by the high altitude, and cooled by invigorating breezes from over the gulf; while "summer clothes" may be worn every day of the three hundred and sixty-five, and a light blanket is needed at night.

We improved this soft September morning by a tramway ride to Costepec, a romantic village, twelve miles distant, where we had been invited to visit the coffee plantation of Don Ildefonso Sanchez. In Mexico they are a long time getting ready for improvements, but when they do get started in a given direction, the national prosperity to excess is fully accomplished. The largest and wealthiest cities are woefully lacking in many of the most common conveniences of life; yet the horse-car contractor and the electric light man, having once gained a footing, develop the latent energies of the country to a degree unprecedented in other countries. Gas and waterworks are almost unknown, but nearly every shabby little town is ablaze with artificial moons, and tramways are everywhere, even in the wilderness.

The square, open cars (of American make) are, of course, labeled "first," "second" and "third" class—a distinction almost without a difference, except in the price of the company's side. Each car has four mules attached, which kick up their heels alarmingly as they round sharp curves and dash up hill and down, sometimes on the brink of precipices of over a narrow road-bed, urged unceasingly by the driver's whip.

THE FIRST ACT

for a "starter" is anything but reassuring, being a diagonal descent down a narrow street in the midst of the town—so perpendicular that the mules seem to stand upon their noses, and the wonder is that the passengers do not do likewise. Accidents here are of frequent occurrence. Not many weeks ago a car lost its balance and rolled over and over down the steep hillside, spilling the occupants right and left, and finally went crashing into the dwelling-house that stands exactly at the sharpest angle of the descent—its wide door forever yawning, like an open mouth waiting for such morsels! A thousand similar accidents may occur, and unnumbered lives be lost, as generations come and go—but so long as Mexico is inhabited by Mexicans, no grading or other improvements will be attempted along the route. Being possessed of a tramway, they are satisfied with it, and proceed to enjoy themselves upon it like children delighted with a new toy, with that reckless disregard of life or limb which characterizes the race. The astonishing curves and abrupt angles with which this road abounds, are characteristic of native enterprise (or rather its absence), having been considered easier, in every instance, to make detours than to remove obstacles. Thus the road has been built *around* every tree, living or dead, rather than remove it, and the same is true of every knoll and coulee—not a stone or stump having been disturbed nor declivity graded.

Yet the tourist need not complain of this, for its primitive picturesqueness is the charm of the ride—which would be an unalloyed delight could one be blind and deaf to the antics of the donkeys. Though at their utmost speed, the merciless lash falls constantly upon their scarred and bleeding backs, and not content with that, the guard must punch them incessantly with a long pole tipped by a rusty spear, and a boy pelts them continually with stones, of which each car carries a bag-full on purpose! All pleasure in the ride being ruined by any sympathies one may harbored at every step, we essayed to bribe the jehu to use less unnecessary whipsussion; and succeeded, so far as force of habit would permit him to desist, by promising two trade dollars (which Mexicans of his class accept by the measure for sleeve-buttons), to be handed over at the end of the journey, providing he earned them by refraining from further brutality.

THE ROAD TO COATEPEC

alternates between silent hills, tropical vegetation, and tangled morasses over which the track is laid on corduroy beds. The coffee groves, pineapple plantations, rice swamps, fields of cotton, tobacco and sugar-cane; orchards of limes, oranges, mangoes, bananas; hedges of roses, fuchsias and geraniums, overrun by blossoming creepers; millions of many-tinted orchids brightening the sombre lagoons; and the wilderness of wild flowers stretching away on every side, are charmingly characteristic of this *tierra templada*. Surely if Paradise can be located on earth, it will occupy a position in some half-way belt upa tropic mountain, on the border-land between zones, where altitude confers all the favors resulting from change of country in other regions! Tiny torrents, struck from the basaltic ridges by some invisible Moses, ripple down the hillsides. Under skies as blue as those of "Naples the beautiful," the eternal snows of Orizaba are outlined by the sturdy plans below his crest. The surrounding cordilleras, reflecting every shifting cloud as in a mirror, are perpetually changing their misty robes of russet, purple and amethyst; while from the steppes that slope from their summits to the sea, every complexion of vegetable growth is seen, frigid, temperate and torrid; from the darkness of impenetrable forests to the luxuriance of tropic jungles. In no other country can the traveler pass so rapidly from zone to zone; from the land of the palm and vine to that of the pine and lichen; from the yuccas and orchids of the blazing coast, through the oranges, apples and peaches of the temperate belt, to the wheat, barley, aloe, oaks and hemlocks of the *tierra fria*, making the same process, over and over. With coffee, you plant your land once, and that suffices for several years. Looking at it from my point of view—the LAZY MAN'S OUTLOOK—

I can see nothing so inviting as coffee culture, unless it be a fat living in an English country church."

This industry is certainly in advance of orange growing in Florida, or lines in the West Indies, for while these groves scarcely reach maturity before their tenth year, coffee is sure to repay the cultivator in less than half that time. Another advantage in favor of the latter is that here the raising of other tropical fruits can be combined with it. All the plantations of this section are bordered by magnificent mango trees, avacoda pears or *aguacates*, *zapotes*, walnuts, alligator pears and pecans.

Speaking of a friend's *cafetal*, Mr. Ober says: "For $3500, this young man (who, by the way, came from Illinois), has bought about fifty acres of beautiful land, more than half of it planted with trees and in good condition. This is about the minimum, if one intends devoting himself to coffee alone, that can well support a family and prove profitable. * * * I left my friend standing in his coffee-grove, surrounded by trees as high as his shoulder, far as the eye could reach. He was justly proud of his parchment century. Though eight of the Mexican states now cultivate it, Vera Cruz yields by far the largest quantity, while the small state of Colima ranks next, producing a most superior quality, which rivals the finest Mocha. The demand for Mexican coffee is increasing so rapidly in foreign countries that doubtless its annual production will soon be more than doubled. Last year's official estimate gives the coffe-yield of the State of Vera Cruz at 10,000,500 pounds, and its acreage of plants is yearly being added to. It was found that the berry introduced into Liberia into the West Indies, flourished as well there as in Africa; and the planters here, sensible of the advantages sometimes resulting from change of seed, are experimenting with the best grown in Colima and

# Weekly Mirror.

THE TIMES AND THE MIRROR.

*The LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES and the LOS ANGELES WEEKLY MIRROR are the leading papers of the commercial section of California in which they are published.*

*The DAILY TIMES is published every morning, except Monday, from the publication office, Temple, Main and New High streets. It prints the Associated Press dispatches and "all the news."*

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## The Chautauqua Movement.

It is to be presumed that most of the readers of the TIMES-MIRROR are aware of the existence of the so-called Chautauqua movement. They know that it is an educational enterprise, extending its ever-widening influence throughout the country.

It is hardly more than a decade since the Chautauqua idea became an established fact. Its beginning was small and feeble. The idea of a popular educational system for the grown-up masses of the people, for our working men and women whose earlier education had not been of a liberal character, was regarded at first as a somewhat visionary scheme, which might be popular with the few, but probably not practical for the masses. The idea of placing in the same class people who had enjoyed a large culture and good opportunities, and people who were not well read and who possessed but a limited knowledge of text-books, was also looked upon by many as a foolish and impracticable plan, and one from which no very pronounced results might be expected.

But the wisdom of these far-seeing Chautauqua leaders has been fully demonstrated, and to-day the Chautauqua circle embraces more than seventy thousand members, who reside in every State and Territory of the Union, as well as in foreign lands.

The Chautauqua idea is simply this: to give to each of its members "the college students' outlook upon the world." This end is attained through a careful and wisely-selected course of reading. The prescribed course embraces mathematics, astronomy, the natural sciences, art, history (ancient and modern) literature, Greek and Latin course in English, together with a wide range of subjects of practical and general interest, such as tend to quicken thought and arouse research. Given the usual modicum of common sense and an earnest desire for self-improvement, and any one, no matter what his earlier advantages, may have been, may become a successful Chautauquan. Forty minutes devoted to reading each day will enable the student to complete the prescribed course in four years. The cost of text-books and of the "Chautauquan," a monthly publication containing much of the required reading, does not exceed six or seven dollars yearly. Yearly examinations are held by letter, examination papers being sent which the student is required to carefully and conscientiously fill out, and the manner in which this is done tests the thoroughness and the progress of the people. The Chautauqua year commences in October, although applications for membership may be sent in later. The admission fee, which is designed to cover the cost of correspondence, examination papers, etc., is but fifty cents per annum. This, with cost of books, makes up the sum of expenses. In neighborhoods where two, three or more take up the course it is well to organize a local circle, to meet semi-monthly or monthly, according to convenience, where ideas may be compared, and the month's reading be generally discussed. Those who have not made the experiment will be surprised at the amount of reading that can be accomplished in the forty minutes daily, as well as at the wide fields of fresh thought and knowledge that will become familiar.

This enterprise is rightly named the People's College—a National University. It has helped thousands by lifting them up out of the ruts of a common-place existence to the higher levels of intelligent thought and progress. It will help thousands more, and as its plans and purposes become better known it will be universally acknowledged as one of the grandest movements of the nineteenth century.

THAT inspired orator, patriot and preacher, Thomas Starr King, eloquently said of California, in an address at the opening of the State Fair twenty-two years ago:

What other portion of the earth, held by one organization of less than half a million, will compare, in privilege, resources and hopes, with the portion of this young, beloved Benjamin of American States whose Autumn sack is now stuffed with grain while the mouth of it contains a cup of gold?

In the same address the speaker asked:

Where else has the Almighty delivered to half a million people such a line of eternal snow looking down upon such opulent plains? Where else such rainless summers, which turn droughts into harvests?

The beautiful metaphors and splendid imagery of the great orator were justified by the noble subject of his discourse.

THE San José Mercury "gets onto" O'Donnell and sizes him up in the following effective manner: "The bloodcurdling story of O'Donnell's discovery of Chinese remains in San Francisco, which was given prominence in the papers of that city yesterday, turns out to be the result of investigations made by other people; the Coroner, as usual, trying to float himself into notoriety by claiming credit that is not his due. The bone-scraping practices of the heathen have been going on in San Francisco for years. Every steamship that leaves for China takes a consignment of Chinese bones. The disgusting and unwholesome practice ought to be broken up, but O'Donnell deserves no credit for the exposure."

## A Preposterous Protest.

The following unique and extraordinary document was placed on file in one of our Superior Courts yesterday:

*To the Hon. W. A. Cheney, Judge of Department No. 1 of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, Cal.:* An article having appeared in this morning's DAILY TIMES, headed "Charley Miles," and saying: "The matter became so tangible at last that the Grand Jury began an investigation," etc., we, as Grand Jurors, enter our protest against the action or non-action of the Grand Jury being reported through any newspaper of this city before our report is submitted to the Hon. W. A. Cheney, Judge of the Superior Court; as such statement is incorrect and published without the authority or knowledge of any member of this Grand Jury. By order of the Grand Jury:

W. H. WORKMAN,
Foreman.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18, 1885.

The jurors protest against the action or non-action of their body being made public in any newspaper; but the TIMES is not amenable to the implied charge here made, because it has simply published a statement—believed to be a fact at the time—that the Grand Jury had *"begun an investigation,"* &c. The action or non-action—that is to say, the conclusion of the Grand Jury's investigations, was not given, or pretended to be given. It was not, and is not yet, known to us. What we did publish was a perfectly legitimate piece of news, and it was quite unnecessary for us to get the "authority" of the jury or any of its members before publishing the same.

This "protest" of the Grand Jury is a very curious proceeding, in view of the surrounding circumstances. The fact that a grand jury is on a certain line investigation is, when ascertained, a recognized piece of public news, to which a public newspaper has a perfect right. The *result* of the jury's investigations is another and different matter. *That*, we are willing to concede, becomes legitimate news only after the jury has made its report to the Court.

When, on the 16th inst., the TIMES published the statement—the fact—that, "the Grand Jury continues its labors; visits were made yesterday to the county jail and county hospital," why did not that body protest, if, as they hold in the above extraordinary document, the TIMES has invaded their domain and infringed their prerogatives?

Their "protest" has nothing in reason or in law to sustain it, so far as we can see.

## The Duty of the True Reporter.

Mr. Frank James, of the dissolved firm of the James Brothers, outlaws and cut-throats, has, like other people, his views on journalism. He remarks that most of the story-books about the family are exaggerated because they are based upon newspaper reports, "and you know," he adds, "being in the newspaper business, that no matter how truthful a correspondent may be, he will be tempted to put a little color on, to give his article the sensational hue that the readers of the newspaper want."

The Washington Star makes a pertinent and proper comment on these utterances of Mr. James. It says: "Mr. James is an authority on robbery and murder, but he shows himself by this interview to be an ignorant critic of the newspapers, although, it must be admitted, he voices a common impression. But as a matter of fact we know, 'being in the newspaper business,' that a prudent and cautious regard for the truth, and a purpose to keep well inside of it, is the first duty and the instinct of the true reporter. The newspapers do not exaggerate, but understate. It is one of the chief duties of the reporter to sift out grains of fact from the mass of lies, passion, vulgarity, profanity, flippancy, malice and recklessness with which the news is smothered when it comes to his ears. Were conversations to be reported as they occur, and information printed as furnished, the community which supplied the matter would mob the office. It doesn't do to hold the mirror up to nature. Nature doesn't like the image it sees, and smashes the glass. The Duke of Wellington went for a pretty brave man, and he said one day, when dining with his generals: "Gentlemen, we would like to speak the truth, but if we did people would tear us in pieces."

## 'Frisco's Filth.

San Francisco is waking up to the importance of establishing a new system of sewerage for that city. Its old system is such that nothing but the pure winds from the ocean, dispelling in a measure, the foul gases constantly arising from her imperfect sewers and cesspools, have saved her from the visitation of epidemic sickness in its worst form. Situated as she is in a salubrious climate, exposed to no extremes of heat or cold, and purified by the ocean breezes, San Francisco should be one of the healthiest cities in the world. But her death rate is larger than it should be, and in her present sanitary condition, should she be visited by cholera or yellow fever, or that dreadful scourge of childhood, diphtheria, the death rate would necessarily be enormous. There could be no excuse sufficient to cover the criminality of her municipal authorities in their neglect of sanitary measures should San Francisco, with her health-giving climate, be scourged by a wasting epidemic. The press of San Francisco is already sounding the note of alarm in this matter, and the authorities of the metropolis should not fail to listen.

The day belongs to the past when Divine Providence is held responsible for the deadly visitations of epidemic disease. Science throws the responsibility upon ourselves, and there it must rest. Obedience to sanitary law will shield any community from the ravages of the direst epidemics, and they will visit no community where the invitation is not extended through violation of law. Los Angeles is not as badly off as is San Francisco in the matter of sewerage, yet her system might be vastly improved, and demands attention. It is to be hoped that this evil will soon be remedied with us.

STUART STANLEY and associates, Professors Adolphus H. Bach (a graduate of Mayence and Munich, Germany), A. H. Sweet (Ph. B.) of Baldwin University, Ohio, and Leona M. Sweet, late teacher of drawing and painting at the State University of Nebraska, and at Baldwin University, have established at Old San Diego a civil and military college, where a wide range of study will be open to pupils. It is a worthy enterprise, which deserves to succeed. The TIMES says success to Stanley and staff.

In last Saturday's dispatches it was stated that Secretary Lamar had directed that letters be sent to Adams and Hunting-on, presidents, respectively, of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railways, propounding certain conundrums to them respecting Pacific Mail. Secretar Lamar wants the railroad companies to produce their contracts whereby they are paying a subsidy of nearly $1,000,000 annually to the steamship company, and he also forbids further payment of this subsidy until the government investigation is concluded. Thus does the government settle the score with a steamship line that refused to carry its mail. The interference is no doubt based upon the fact that the Union and Central Pacific are both subsidized railroads, and the government has a right to know where and how their money is expended. They owe a large amount of money to the government, and have been endeavoring to shirk the interest. If they have been brought to this strait by squandering their means, the extravagance ought to be stopped.

"THE State Board has raised us," is the news conveyed in a dispatch received from Geo. M. Holton, District Attorney, dated at Sacramento Sept. 19th, which states that the State Board of Equalization has advanced the assessment of Los Angeles county twenty per cent. As there had been talk of even a forty per cent. raise, it will be seen that our delegation at Sacramento must have done some effective work in behalf of the taxpayers. Many will be disappointed that the raise could not have been averted, but the result is the best that we could expect, considering the temper of the State Board towards this county. This raise will make the total valuation of the county (supposing the railroad assessment to be put at the figures of last year, viz: about $2,500,000) reach the grand aggregate of $41,783,334, being a total increase of $5,323,558 over the valuation of 1884—thus confirming the estimate made in the TIMES of August 21st.

THE case of Recorder Miles is more serious than was at first apparent. He is still absent, but his friends continue to assert that he will speedily return and meet the dilemma in which he has placed himself. The law in the case is plain, and will be found quoted in another part of the TIMES, where the latest phases of the case are depicted. Both the Grand Jury and the Board of Supervisors have a plain duty to perform in this matter, whic h it is needless for us to point out, for the statute makes it clear. That duty cannot be evaded for personal, political or other considerations. Let the law take its course!

IT is now feared that Mrs. Grant will not receive so much from the sale of the General's book as was first anticipated, on account of the fact that so many cheap publishing concerns have been getting out "Lives of Grant," and in some instances palming them off as the great soldier's book. If Mrs. Grant's share of the proceeds reaches $50,000, it is said she will be fortunate. Intelligent and discriminating buyers will, however, take care to see that they get the right book.

SANTA BARBARA is in the seventh heaven of delight over the following dispatch, just received by Mayor Coffin:

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 16th, '85.—*To Geo. W. Coffin*—First premium, five hundred dollars, has been awarded to Santa Barbara. Hurrah!

F. C. HIGGINS.

We admire her spunk and congratulate the Zenith City on her triumph in the camp of the Northern California Philistines.

THE State Prison Directors met at Folsom Wednesday and decided to recommend the pardon of J. C. Stubbs, who killed ex Sheriff Jack Campbell, of Sierra. No doubt the directors will be pronounced hard-hearted and vindictive by Mr. Stubbs and his friends.

GENERAL LOGAN'S book, now in the hands of his publishers, is a historico political study entitled "The Great Conspiracy: Its History and Origin." It traces the causes which brought about the secession of the Southern States back to the revolutionary war.

LIEUTENANT DUNWOODY, of the Signal Service says that the tornado at Washington Court House, Ohio, was purely a local affair, and had no connection with the blow on the lakes and in Michigan. It was a V-shaped Buckeye besom of destruction.

CLEVELAND was heard to mutter, "There is more solid fun in five minutes with a two-pound trout at the end of a timber pole, than a whole day with rows of office-hunters in double file around the ante-room of the White House."

SIGNOR SOMMARUGA, of Rome, tried to edit two newspapers and managed to get himself sent to prison for ten years. If he had confined himself to only one newspaper, the Grand Jury might have let him off with a reprimand.

THE Minnesota Journal has been bought by a syndicate headed by A. J. Blethan, and after November 1st it will be practically an evening edition of the Minneapolis Tribune.

### Mr. Dukes' Explanation.

*From the Detroit Free Press.*

It was at a big August meeting in Wake county, N. C., and there were scres of darkies present. The "Crossing of the Red Sea" was the subject of the discourse, and the Rev. Mr. Dukes, a 'mancipated minister, was treating it in the most frigid manner. He had just closed by saying, "Moses and the chil'un of Israel crossed ober the Red Sea on the ice, but when Faro and his lumberin' big chariots come 'long, dey broke free the ice and dey was all drownded," when a young man from town arose and said:

"Brer Dukes, will you 'low me to ax you a question?"

"Sartinly; what is it?"

"Well, Brer Dukes, I'm bin studdin' geography, an' geography teaches me dat de Red Sea am in de tropics. What I want to ax is dis: Whar dat ice cum from whar Moses crossed ober on?"

Brer Dukes cleared his throat, stopped his brow, hesitated a moment, and replied:

"Well, I'se glad you ax dat question. It gives me an opportunity to 'splain. My dear young brer, you mustn't think 'cause you w'ar store close an' bin to school dat you know everything. Dis thing I'm preaching 'bout took place long time ago, 'fore dere was any geographies an' 'fore dere was any tropics."

J. E. Gibson, champion long-distance bicyclist of America, and the son of a well-known capitalist of San Francisco, died in San José Friday night, after a lingering illness. He was a graduate of the State Normal School, and a young man of great promise.

Miss Cleveland has declined an invitation to spend the month of October in New York as the guest of Mrs. William C. Whitney.

### THE SAUNTERER.

There was an anxious group of newsboys and bootblacks gathered together on Spring street one day last week. A well-known "liver-colored" pet dog, which all the boys seem to regard as common property, was in the pound, and the little fellows were grieved over the fact. Some immediate action, they concluded, must be taken to rescue "Brownie" or "Jack." They would make up a common purse and raise the two dollars necessary for his release. Out from the pockets of torn and ragged trousers, as well as from those of the better clad, came the willingly-offered dimes. There was not a great amount of change left, but every boy who had a dime was ready to part with it. Then the black and blonde heads were all grouped together and a dozen pairs of anxious eyes were fixed on the dimes while they were being counted. There wasn't spare money enough among them all to buy the freedom of the dear old dog. The little faces grew perceptibly longer. What should be done? Brownie must not be sacrificed. Finally one little fellow volunteered to go to the office of the real master of the dog and ask for help. A bare-footed little boy, out of breath and with anxious countenance, soon appeared in the master's office. "Please sir, Jack's in the pound—the poor old brown dog—can't yer do suthin' fur 'im?"

"We'll attend to that right away, my little man," was the response, and half an hour afterward when the two dollars for his release had been paid, and Brownie was with the boys, sporting a new sixty-cent collar, there could have been found no happier hearts in Los Angeles than those beating under the shabby clothes of that same little group of glad bootblacks and newsboys.

* * *

The Saunterer went with the crowd to Pasadena on Sept. 16th, to help celebrate the advent of the iron horse in that growing settlement. Coming back, there was an old gentleman who sat just behind us in the cars, who was an full life boat drew close to the barge, when of reminiscences as a cup of molasses is of flies in summer time. He pointed out the spot where the first house in the valley had stood—a beautiful knoll to the left of Lincoln Park, coming towards Los Angeles. Under the shadow of those oaks the early pioneer had built his humble cabin and his dark-eyed children played in the summer sunshine. Farther away on the hills to the right, an old adobe had stood, and down the stream was the spot where he had once carried his fifteen dollars in gold, all stirred up all the past, and it seemed quaint and musty and strange enough to those who were rushing on through the beautiful valley behind the throbbing engine whose screaming whistle told of a new era and an advancing civilization.

* * *

In passing down First street one day last week, I saw a country team driving into town. A common wagon with a seat to the front, held four passengers. On the seat were three women, their heads protected from the sun by their calico sunbonnets. They were none of them young, but were middle aged, bearing the marks of a life of toil. But they were content-d-looking and pleasant-faced. Behind them, standing up and holding the tines, was the driver in his homespun trousers and colored shirt. He too, had a look of satisfaction as he drew the reins between the shoulders of the two women on the right of the seat and drove his prancing horses along in the straight, Miss Woodford won by a neck. The second heat was mainly a repetition of the first heat.

In the first race for non-winners, handicap, one mile and three-eighths, Tom Martin won, Heel and Toe second, East Lynn third. Time, 2:24¾.

In the second race, Speedwell stakes, for three-year-olds and upwards, seven-eighths of a mile, Sam Brown won, Decoy Duck second, Parole third; time, 1:29¾.

In the third race, Great Long Island stakes, sweepstakes, all ages, $250 each, with $2500 added; $2000 to first, $500 to second, to which is added the Woodhaven vase, by Dwyer Bros., of Brooklyn, to become the property of subscriber winning the race two years in succession, two mile heats, the starters were Caromel, Miss Woodford and Binnette. In the first heat Caromel got the start of two rivals, Binnette being second, half a length in advance of Miss Woodford. Caromel, in the back stretch, increased his lead to four lengths, Binnette being now a length and a half in advance of Miss Woodford. Passing the stand on the first round all were running easily, with Binnette leading by one and a half lengths, Caromel second, about a length ahead of Miss Woodford, who was under a strong pull. In the stretch the race was too hot for Caromel, who took the back place and Miss Woodford commenced to come up and decreased the four lengths which Bennette led her by. As they went down the bend McLaughlin commenced to whip the mare hard and use all his art on Miss Woodford, and with such success that, entering the stretch Binnette only led by a length, and Kelly was sitting quite easy on the filly's back, while McLaughlin was riding the mare for all she was worth. About ten strides from the finish they were even and the mare won the first heat by a neck.

## A DELUGE.

### The City of Galveston Having a Noah's Shower.

### A BARGE ADRIFT AND WRECKED.

### An Untimely Jump that Cost Four Lives—The Shore Littered With Wreckage—Rough Weather.

*Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.*

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 18.—This city and island are experiencing a veritable deluge. For five days past leaden-hued clouds have obscured the sunlight and the rainfall has been almost incessant. The streets are perfect canals. In many places in the city for two or three squares the water stands knee deep. Up to 9 o'clock to-night, since the first day of September, the signal service rain gauge shows 7.90 inches of rainfall in Galveston. This record is without parallel. The total rainfall at this point is 52.37 per year. It will therefore be seen that in eighteen days over one-third of the annual rainfall has fallen. Heavy seas have prevailed ever since the deluge set in, and a series of encroachments is reported along the eastern end of the island. The violence of the wind this afternoon was thirty miles an hour. At 11 o'clock to-night the downpour still continues. At Indianola to-day the wind blew at the rate of 50 miles an hour, and reports of serious damage are anticipated from down the coast.

The tug Ranger, having in tow the barge Orient, laden with 1000 tons of coal from New Orleans, arrived outside the bar this morning and in rounding the tug parted her tow-line. The barge cast anchor, while the Ranger came in for a new cable. A heavy sea was on and the Orient's anchor chain parted, leaving the barge at the mercy of the sea. The barge was soon driven aground, about five miles from the east end of the island. When the Ranger returned, with a new tow-line, she was unable to reach the barge or rescue her crew of five men. A lifeboat was immediately manned by five experienced seamen, and started for the Orient. When they reached the barge the sea was fast wrecking her. The lifeboat was then about the Orient's stern. Egyptian stocks fell 1¼ points and Turk six. Russian securities fell ¼ of a point almost immediately after the publication of the tenor of the document. The speculators, whose ruins brought about the collapse, are congratulating themselves that the situation created by the manifesto is one of a probable return of Gladstone to office, which, they say, means a British occupation of Egypt, and an uncertain foreign policy on the part of England.

LONDON Sept. 19.—The Times to-day, commenting on Mr. Gladstone's manifesto, says the important fact for the moment, whatever dissensions or doubts may conceal, is the agreement of the document. Chamberlain and George Goshen appear willing, for the sake of harmony among the Liberals, to seek refuge under Mr. Gladstone's umbrella.

### THE GREATER CANCER

### That Gnawed at General Grant's Heart—Ex-Senator Chaffee's Opinion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Ex-Senator Chaffee, whose daughter married young Ulysses Grant, has just gone home. Before leaving, he said, regarding the cause of General Grant's death: "The doctors having given their verdict, let me give you mine. The cancer was finally, but not primarily the cause of General Grant's death. There was a great cancer gnawing at his heart and causing him far more pain than the one in his throat. You can form no idea how the General took the failure and the betrayal of his trust placed in supposed friends. No one will ever know the extent of his anguish, pilish the success of their party as a whole, and to obtain this result pay Mr. Gladstone's price; but no doubt can be entertained that each of these three men has been ambitious to succeed the "Grand old man" in the leadership. Circumstances have demonstrated that the party will at present accept no leader but him, and that, without him, restoration and power is impossible. The supposition is that Mr. Gladstone has consented to lead his party back to power and has determined, after its lodgment there, to retire permanently. This would afford the most reasonable explanation of the conduct of the three submissive leaders, for in this case they would be playing for a stake worth while. In the latter event, the leadership to gain would be that of the united party, adhesive with power. The thing was immensely different from factional success. Hartington has gone to show that the latter supposition is a correct explanation of the turn affairs have taken. With the opening sentences of his manifesto, Gladstone uses the following significant statement: "It will not be possible for me to repeat in a new Parliament the labors of the previous one." This is everywhere accepted as a distinct assertion by Mr. Gladstone that he intends, if victorious in this campaign, to confine himself to the work of forming the ministry, and after remaining in office long enough to assure the successful working of his established governmental machinery, to retire permantly to private life. Everywhere it is apparent that the ex-Premier's effort has secured a marvelous and instantaneous restoration of unity in the Liberal party and given it fighting trim. It has thoroughly revivified its electoral agents in the country districts, which already report better prospects. The obliteration of all dissensions, and its consolidation upon a single candidate is perhaps the most remarkable proof of the power of the manifesto. Another is that afforded by the Bourses, which deal specially in Russian securities in these markets. Egyptian stocks fell 1¼ points and Turk six. Russian securities fell ¼ of a point almost immediately after the publication of the tenor of the document. The speculators, whose ruins brought about the collapse, are congratulating themselves that the situation created by the manifesto is one of a probable return of Gladstone to office, which, they say, means a British occupation of Egypt, and an uncertain foreign policy on the part of England.

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Concerning the proposed Grant monument, ex-Senator Chaffee said: "New York is purely a commercial city and looks upon everything from a commercial standpoint. Her citizens will never contribute $1,000,000 to a Grant monument. If the money is to be raised, New York people must contribute it. No aid need be expected from other States. And yet, let his remains be removed to Washington and the money would be raised inside of thirty days. When Congress meets, steps will be taken to obtain Mrs. Grant's consent to the removal. I do not think it will be hard to get, and as soon as she does consent, the change will be made at once. I talked with the General on the subject before his death. He never even so much as mentioned New York. His preferences were West Point, Washington or Galena. The Soldiers' Home will eventually be the resting place for Grant's remains."

### ELEPHANTINE HEROISM.

### How Jumbo Tried to Save the Baby Elephant and Lost His Own Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—A special to the Chronicle gives particulars of the killing of the famous elephant Jumbo at St. Thomas, Ontario, on Tuesday evening last. After the show was over the driver started down the track with Jumbo and the baby elephant Tom Thumb to where the Grand Trunk freight train was standing. There are a great many curves at that point, used in switching cars on the Grand Trunk Air Line, which there joins the main road. On one side of the track was a train and on the other side a steep embankment. As the train came around the curve the keeper tried to induce Jumbo to go down the embankment, but he would not. The reason at first was not apparent. The baby elephant was in the way, and, as the man approached, Jumbo began to bellow and swing his trunk. The little elephant seemed dazed, but did not get out of the way. Suddenly the train was almost upon them, Jumbo raised on his hind legs as though to protect the baby, and then, quick as though, dropped down on it, and, as the train struck him, gathered him with great force over all the tracks and against a freight car two rods away where he dropped down, whining like a puppy with a sore foot. Jumbo in saving the life of his protege, entirely neglected his own chance to escape. The locomotive struck him with full force in the side, crowding him against some cars on the siding nearest him, and fairly squeezing the life out of him. When they came to the end of the switch the engine backed the track with five freight cars that stood on the siding. Then there was a scene never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The mangled beast roared with pain, and the little elephant roared as loudly as he could in sympathy. The crush was too heavy to leave any chance of recovery, and bystanders could only wait for Jumbo's death. It was not long delayed. In three minutes he turned over on his back dead. It was found that the baby elephant sustained a broken leg, and as there was no help for him, orders were given that he should be put out of his misery, which order was carried into effect yesterday noon.

### Found Hanging to a Tree.

HOLLISTER, Cal., Sept. 18.—At noon today two boys, while hunting in Bear Valley cañon, 15 miles south of here, found the dead body of A. W. Powers, an old resident of that section, hanging to a tree by the side of the road. Deceased left the ranch of A. R. Leverman at 5 o'clock Thursday evening to go home, five miles distant. His horse was found still saddled in an adjoining field. Powers was several years ago accused of stealing and killing horses of a neighbor, John Mantes, and narrowly escaped lynching, but was tried in the Superior Court and acquitted. Deceased was 70 years old, and was the first settler in Bear Valley and worth considerable property.

### Drowned in a Pond.

SONORA, Cal., Sept. 19.—The body of Wm. Ebeler was found this morning in a pond near Columbia, in this county. The coroner was notified and the jury rendered a verdict of suicide by drowning. Ebeler was only a few days ago sued by his wife for divorce. The case, which was one of the most scandalous ever known to this court, has not yet been decided, having been taken under advisement.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

### The Supreme Court Scandal Whitewashed.

### BUCKLEY AND HIS BUYERS TO SUFFER.

### But What of the Officer Who Advanced the Cases?—O'Donnell Gives Up His Chinese Bones.

*Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The cornerstone of the Union Foundry, which, when completed, will be the largest iron works in the United States, was laid this morning. Peter Donahue is the principal stockholder in the concern. The opening address was made by W. T. Garratt. The building will cover the ground formerly occupied by the Union Iron Works, and will cost $400,000.

THE SUPREME COURT SCANDAL.

The committee appointed by the San Francisco Bar Association to investigate the charges made that Chris Buckley had received from Mr. Bonnett $500 to expedite decisions in two cases before the State Supreme Court, made its report today. It exonerated the Supreme Court and its officers from all complicity in the act, but recommended that a special committee be appointed to consult with the Attorney-General to proceed against Bonnett, Chris. Buckley and J. W. Taylor, the contractor, for implication in the act charged.

The committee also found Attorney Whittemore and J. F. Cowdery, late City and County Attorneys, guilty of unprofessional conduct, and recommended that proceedings against the two latter be instituted in the Supreme Court.

William Mathews, E. B. Taylor and H. J. Tillman were appointed the special committee.

THE BONES DELIVERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The bodies of the dead Chinese which were discovered a few days ago in a cellar on Pacific street while undergoing the process of preparation for shipment of their bones to China were removed to-day from the morgue by the Chinese Vice Consul and transferred to the steamer City of Pexing, which sailed this afternoon for Hong Kong. Vice Consul Owyang, at the Coroner's request, inspected some of the remains and expressed surprise at the condition in which they were found. He then signed the following documents, which were left on file at the morgue:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Received from Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, Coroner, the bodies and bones of deceased Chinamen in his possession at the morgue, which bodies and bones were not interred, and also those bones which were not hermetically sealed, according to law.

(Signed) K. OWYANG.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—It is hereby agreed upon the return of the bodies and bones of deceased Chinamen in the public morgue to the Vice Consul of the Chinese Government, that the law and treaty conditions in regard thereto be complied with, and that, furthermore, no blame is attached to the action of the Coroner in the premises. I have heard that the law was violated by the Chinese in this matter, and should the like occur again I agree to give up the perpetrator or perpetrators of the same. I am satisfied that the bodies and bones of Chinese in the morgue were not interred. K. OWYANG,
Vice Consul, 917 Clay st., San Francisco.

### WYOMING.

### Work to be Resumed in the Coal Mines—Chinese Witnesses.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 19.—The Leader's special from Rock Springs gives the following: The situation here remains unchanged. The government directors concluded their investigations yesterday, after hearing the personal testimony of Chinamen who were witnesses to the mobbing of their quarters. The testimony of the Chinamen could not have been obtained, except for the presence of those receiving the fall vote, with the exception of Agent Reel, who was shot and killed, and organized by re-electing the old officers. Williams is made Second Vice-President.

### Yellow Fever at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—United States Consul Lindsay, at Vera Cruz, has made report to the Secretary of State that "The yellow fever epidemic at Vera Cruz has been very considerable. Fifty per cent. of all the cases prove fatal. So much, however, as many families and people persons who were subject to the disease have been absent from the city since the outbreak, there was a scarcity of material for statistics of the epidemic. The Consul himself has been occupied with his duties of his consulate.

### A New Silver Deposit.

EL PASO, TEXAS, Sept. 19.—Reports of the finding of vast silver deposits in the Sabinal mountains, one hundred miles southwest of here, have been received. Much excitement has been caused, and a large number of miners from New Mexico and other parts of Arizona are hurrying through to the front. Specimens of the ore are very rich, and those who are asking fabulous prices for it are interested. The Sabinal mountains are a spur of the Sierra Madre range.

### The Brazilian Bond Question.

WACO, TEXAS, Sept. 19.—Advices from the Brazilian consul-general, received here to-day, state that the Brazilian commissioner Fink held a meeting with the bankers at Rio Janeiro, and made the following proposition: That the State of Missouri at St. Louis, Baltimore and Philadelphia will insist that the fund now held in Texas, as the settlement of the claims that is created by these conventions shall be started in Texas.

### Heirs to an Estate.

DES MOINES, Sept. 19.—The heirs of Wm. Talmedge, of this city, have fallen heir to an estate in England worth $500,000. The estate is composed of railroads in England and owns 1,000 miles of roads in common tea-chests, utterly regardless of the consequences to public health, while the Chinamen are permitted to carry on the revolting practice under the very noses of the city authorities. It is about time that this tender regard for a so-called religious belief were ended. The Mormons tell us that polygamy is a part of their religious belief. So we have calmly tolerated it; and when a horrible stench arises from boiling human bodies from a slimy cellar, the Chinese companies threaten the city with a suit for damages for interfering with their religious customs. In our opinion it is time the world realized that this is a Christian country, and that those who live in it must submit to these environments. Religious tolerance is a good thing, but it cannot be construed into a license to carry on disgusting practices.

### YESTERDAY'S YACHTING.

### A Victory at Last for the Genesta.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 18.—At sunrise this morning the wind was blowing moderately from the west southwest, giving promise of a fine day for the race for the Commodore's cup. The weather was clear overhead, but there was the usual morning haze over the waters. The schooner yacht Dauntless was the first of the racers to make her appearance. At nine o'clock the yachts Daphne, Gracie, Athlion, Grayling and Varuna had passed out, while the Clio and Fortuna were off the point of the Hook. At 9:20 the wind had increased to 22 miles. The cutter Isis cast off her tug when outside the Hook, and the Genesta and Irex, under sail, were coming down the ship channel towards the Hook. Excursion boats were conspicuous by their absence. At 10:30 the steam yacht Polynia passed out in the wake of the Genesta. At 10:30 the wind was seventeen miles an hour, west southwest; weather fair. The judges' boat, at 10:50, gave the preparatory signal and the starting signal at 11:08. The bows crossed the lines in rapid succession as follows: Genesta, 11:09; Irex, 11:09:30; Isis, 11:09:30; Fortuna, 11:09:40; Grayling, 11:09:50; Athleon, 11:11:05; Gracie, 11:11:30; Dauntless, 11:12:45; Daphne, 11:13; Clara, 11:15.

THE GENESTA WINS.

The Genesta finished at 3:38:58. She wins the cup.

### ROUMELIA.

### A Political Revolution in Which Russia Figures.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The populace of Philippapolis, the capital of Eastern Roumelia, almost to a man, arose in rebellion yesterday, seized the Governor-General, deposed the government and proclaimed a union with the Bulgarian Provincial government, lately established. The revolt was so well planned that no disorder or bloodshed occurred, everybody being in sympathy with the movement. The government officials, [illegible] city are perfectly safe from [illegible] also the property of [illegible] Immediately after the [illegible] Provisional government, [illegible] sworn in, taking the oath of [illegible] Prince Alexander of Battenberg, [illegible] generally believed in [illegible] that Russia arranged the [illegible] the rising and engineered [illegible] Bulgaria. No definite statement [illegible] made at present as to what [illegible] signatory powers to the treaty [illegible] will make respecting the [illegible] Roumelia was created by the [illegible] Berlin in 1878, and was given [illegible] mie government, being made [illegible] tegral part of the Turkish [illegible] Governor-General was appointed [illegible] Porte, subject to the [illegible] treaty powers.

### WASHINGTON.

### Pacific Mail Subsidy—Reduction of Letters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Lorenzo Thomas, representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, says he is here in regard to the Postal Department that heretofore the steamers of his company have carried mail matter at any letters, not even those ordered to be sent by regulation stamped envelopes.

QUARANTINE PERSONNEL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, has issued a circular to the effect that no persons shall be employed in the quarantine service of the United States who are not officers of the Government department, except by special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. Officers of revenue cutters are detailed for duty in connection with vessels arriving from infected ports and to supervise the landing in the United States of any goods that may show clean reports of health.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT CHICAGO.

The President has appointed Leonard F. Zeberger to be Collector of Customs at Chicago. The appointment was made some time ago, but was withheld until Zeberger, who is a prominent merchant of Chicago, and has been engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business for many years.

### GENERAL NEWS.

### Makes It Hot for the Southern Pacific.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 19.—A special to the Tribune-Republican says that General Miles started for Leadville this morning after sending the following message to Governor Boss: After public all the information obtainable and consulting with the District Commander, I have put additional troops in the field, equipped in such a way that they can go to any part of the Indians can go, and it will be their fault if they are not captured. I am satisfied that with me in the belief that, with the present disposition of troops, they will be in position to settle any trouble that may occur in this territory expeditiously and without any hostile Indians. My object is to make New Mexico safe for settlers, and to

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## SAN FRANCISCO.

### The Supreme Court Scandal Whitewashed.

BUCKLEY AND HIS BUYERS TO SUFFER.

But What of the Officer Who Advanced the Cases? O'Donnell Gives Up His Chinese Bones.

*Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The cornerstone of the Union Foundry, which, when completed, will be the largest iron works in the United States, was laid this morning. Peter Donahue is the principal stockholder in the concern. The opening address was made by W. T. Garratt. The building will cover the ground formerly occupied by the Union Iron Works, and will cost $400,000.

THE SUPREME COURT SCANDAL.

The committee appointed by the San Francisco Bar Association to investigate the charges made that Chris Buckley had received from Mr. Bonnett $500 to expedite decisions in two cases before the State Supreme Court, made its report today. It exonerated the Supreme Court and its officers from all complicity in the act, but recommended that a special committee be appointed to consult with the Attorney-General to proceed against Bonnett, Chris. Buckley and J. W. Taylor, the contractor, for implication in the act charged.

The committee also found Attorney Whittemore and J. F. Cowdery, late City and County Attorneys, guilty of unprofessional conduct, and recommended that proceedings against the two latter be instituted in the Supreme Court.

William Mathews, E. B. Taylor and H. J. Tilden were appointed the special committee.

THE BONES DELIVERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The bodies of the dead Chinese which were discovered a few days ago in a cellar on Pacific street while undergoing the process of preparation for shipment of their bones to China were removed to-day from the morgue by the Chinese Vice Consul and transferred to the steamer City of Peking, which sailed this afternoon for Hong Kong. Vice Consul Owyang, at the Coroner's request, inspected some of the remains and expressed surprise at the condition in which they were found. He then signed the following documents, which were left on file at the morgue:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Received from Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, Coroner, the bodies and bones of deceased Chinamen in his possession at the morgue. The said bodies and bones were not interred, and also those bones which were not herein specified, according to law.

(Signed) K. OWYANG.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—It is hereby agreed upon the return of the bodies and bones now in possession of the Coroner in the public morgue to the Vice Consul of the Chinese Government, that the law will in force be strictly complied with, and that, furthermore, no blame is attached to the action of the Coroner in the premises. I have heard that the law was violated by the Chinese in this matter, and should the like occur again I agree to give up the perpetrator or perpetrators of the deed. (Signed) C. C. O'DONNELL.

The bodies and bones of Chinese in the morgue were not interred. K. OWYANG.

Vice Consul, 917 Clay st., San Francisco.

## WYOMING.

### Work to be Resumed in the Coal Mines at Rock Springs.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 19.—The Leader's special from Rock Springs gives the following: The situation here remains unchanged. The government directors concluded their investigations yesterday, after hearing the personal testimony of Chinamen who were witnesses to the mobbing of their quarters. The testimony of the Chinamen could not have been obtained, except for the presence of the Chinese Consul and assurances of protection from the government. Under these assurances, they readily came forward and told a plain and simple story of what occurred on the day of the outbreak, some portions of which were pathetic beyond expression. The Government Directors went west last night, and will reach Sunday in Salt Lake City. Mr. Bromley and Mr. Robinson have remained through the day, and will join them in Salt Lake City to-morrow, reaching here on Monday. The presence of the Government Directors and Chinese consuls, with the military stationed here, has largely restored public confidence, and Mr. Chisholm, superintendent of the mines, has this afternoon issued the following notice: "Notice is hereby given that on and after the second September 21st at 7 o'clock. All the miners and other employes are expected to return to their places at that time, with the assurance of the company that they will receive at their work and their homes such protection from the civil and military authorities as will insure their personal safety. All employes who do not desire to resume work will receive their time-checks upon application at the office."

## AN OUTCRY.

### A Chinese Practice Which Does Not Appeal to the Sentiment of the East.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 19.—The Press says: The sickening discoveries in the Chinese quarter at San Francisco suggest this reflection: To what extent are we justified in endangering the health of our cities in an absurd endeavor to respect the superstitions of heathens? Not a civilized country on earth would permit the horrible, disgusting business as the wholesale boiling down of dead bodies to be carried on in the filthy cellars in the heart of a populous city. Yet the facts brought to light show that this is a regular business in San Francisco, and that the females of dead, pickled Chinamen are shipped hither and thither on railroads in common tea-chests, utterly regardless of the consequences. Public health, while the Chinamen are permitted to carry on the revolting practice under the very noses of the city authorities. It is about time that this sickening nuisance was put a stop to, and that the religious belief were ended. The Mormons tell us that polygamy is a part of their religious belief. Society has calmly tolerated it; and when a horrible stench arises from boiling human bodies from a slimy cellar, the Chinese companies threaten the city with a suit for damages for interfering with their religious customs. In our opinion it is time that the world realized that this is a Christian country, and that those who live in it must submit to these inconveniences. Religious toleration is a good thing, but it hardly can be carried into a license to carry on disgusting practices.

## YESTERDAY'S YACHTING.

### A Victory at Last for the Genesta.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 18.—At sunrise this morning the wind was blowing moderately from the west southwest, giving promise of a fine day for the race for the Commodore's cup. The weather was clear overhead, but there was the usual morning haze over the waters. The schooner yacht Dauntless was the first of the racers to make her appearance. At nine o'clock the yachts Daphne, Gracie, Athlion, Gray-ling and Varuna had passed out, while the Ello and Fortuna were off the point of the Hook. At 9:20 the wind had increased to 22 miles. The cutter Isis cast off her tug when outside the Hook, and the Genesta and Eilen, under sail, were coming down the ship channel towards the Hook. Excursion boats were conspicuous by their absence. At 10:30 the steam yacht Polynia passed out in the wake of the Genesta. At 10:30 the wind was seventeen miles an hour, west southwest; weather fair. The judges' boat, at 10:50, gave the preparatory signal and the starting signal at 11:08. The boats crossed the line in rapid succession as follows: Genesta, 11:09; Ilen, 11:09:30; Isis, 11:09:30; Fortuna, 11:09:40; Grayling, 11:09:50; Athlion, 11:11:05; Gracie, 11:11:30; Dauntless, 11:12:45; Daphne, 11:13; Clara 11:15.

THE GENESTA WINS.

The Genesta finished at 3:38:58. She wins the cup.

## ROUMELIA.

### A Political Revolution in Which Russia Figures.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The populace of Philippopolis, the capital of Eastern Roumelia, almost to a man, arose in rebellion yesterday, seized the Governor-General, deposed the government and proclaimed a union with the Bulgarian Provincial government, lately established. The revolt was so well planned that no disorder or bloodshed occurred, everybody being in sympathy with the movement except a few government officials. Foreigners in the city are perfectly safe from harm, as is also the property of foreign residents. Immediately after the organization of the new government, militia was sworn in, taking the oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. It is generally believed in diplomatic circles that Russia arranged the programme of the rising and suggested the union with Bulgaria. No definite statement can be made at present as to what action the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin will make respecting the matter. Eastern Roumelia was created by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, and was given an autonomic government, though forming an integral part of the Turkish Empire. A Governor-General was appointed by the Porte, subject to the approval of the treaty powers.

## WASHINGTON.

### Pacific Mail Still Debarred—No More Letters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Lauterbach, representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, says he is here to notify the Postal Department that hereafter the steamers of his company will not carry any letters, not even those inclosed in regulation stamped envelopes.

QUARANTINE PRECAUTION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In order that no precaution shall be neglected to guard against the introduction of smallpox into the United States from Canadian ports the Government Quarantine department has issued special instructions to the commanding officers of revenue cutters to quarantine vessels from infected ports and prevent their landing in the United States if they do not show clean reports of health.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT CHICAGO.

The President has appointed Anthony F. Zeh ner to be Collector of Customs at Chicago. The appointment was made on the 15th instant, but public announcement was withheld until to-day. Zehner is a prominent merchant of Chicago, where he has been engaged in the hardware business for many years.

## GENERAL MILES

### Makes it Hot for the Indians in New Mexico.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 19.—A Santa Fé special to the Tribune-Republican says: General Miles started for Leavenworth this morning after sending the following message to Governor Ross: After getting all the information obtainable and consulting with the District Commander, I have put additional troops in the field, equipped in such a way that they can go wherever miners or Indians can go, and it will be their duty to hunt the latter in any place they may seek shelter. Colonel Bradley agrees with me in the belief that, with the present disposition of troops, the programme of Bulgaria. No definite statement can be signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin protection to settlements and making any industry exceedingly uncomfortable for any hostile Indians. My object is to make New Mexico untenable for Indians, and restore confidence to its citizens.

### Express Robbers Caught.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—About a year ago the Pacific Express Company was robbed at Peru, Indiana, the express messenger being gagged and valuables taken. A reward of $1500 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the robbers. Detective Pat O'Neil, of this city, was employed on the case, and succeeded in bringing to punishment the perpetrators, John Downey, "Little Al" and Bert Lewis, express messenger. Payment of the reward brings suit for Detective O'Neil against the Pacific Express Company for $2,000, the damages being the reward with interest and expenses. The suit is a unique one, being probably the first of its kind.

### The Northern Pacific Election.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The formal report of the inspectors of election of directors by the Northern Pacific stockholders terday. The whole number of votes cast was 690,678, each member of the board elected receiving the full number. The proxies of August Belmont, who resigned from the board, and orwod J Hollewell, who received 540,500. The Board of Directors met late and organized for the year ensuing. Yesterday last year, save that the office of Assistant to the President is abolished and Mr. Williams is made Second Vice-President.

### Yellow Fever at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—United States Consul Iasbuck, of Vera Cruz, in a report to the Secretary of State, says: "The yellow fever epidemic at Vera Cruz has been very malignant. About 50 per cent. of all the cases prove fatal. Insomuch, however, as many families and single persons who were subject to the disease have been absent from the city since the outbreak, there was a scarcity of material for attacks of the epidemic." The Consul himself had been attacked, but was already convalescent and attending to the duties of his consulate.

### A New Silver Strike.

EL PASO, Sept. 19.—Reports of the finding of vast silver deposits in the Sabinal mountains, one hundred miles southeast of here, in the State of Chihuahua, is confirmed, and a large number of miners from New Mexico and some from Arizona are hurrying through to the spot. The mines are the property of Mexicans, who are asking fabulous prices for a part interest. The Sabinal mountains are part of the Sierra Madre range.

### The Brazilian Bond Counterfeiters.

WACO, TEXAS, Sept. 19.—Argument in the Brazilian counterfeiting case was heard to-day and the court overruled Commissioner Fink held Josephs and White in $10,000 bail, and made his bond returnable to the eastern district of Missouri at St. Louis. Defendants attorneys will insist that the final trial be had in Texas, as the testimony shows that the alleged counterfeiting scheme was started in Texas.

### Heirs to an English Fortune.

DES MOINES, Sept. 19.—The family of Wm. Talmedge, of this city, has fallen heir to an estate in England worth $1,500,000. The estate is one of the oldest in England and comes through the wife of Wm. Talmedge, who has been dead three years, leaving her husband and three children. Mr. Talmedge was formerly a poor man, having lately given up property to take him to the seat of his good fortune. He and his family start for England Monday.

### Not a Good Mormon.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 19.—The Church organ to-night reviews John Sharp's submission to the laws in an unfriendly light, saying that he did the opposite of what should have been done, and virtually renounced the divinity of the Mormon religion in agreeing to obey the laws as construed by the courts. He acted at direct variance with his position in the church.

### Small Pox.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—There are some hundred cases of small pox in Ste. Cunegonde and several in Griffintown. The Grey Nuns in their ordinary visitations have discovered over fifty cases during the last four or five days. A case of small pox has occurred at St. Lambert, opposite this city, and also one in Autremont.

### A Glove Fight Arranged.

GALVESTON, Sept. 18.—A special to the News from Dallas says that articles were signed to-night for an eight-round glove contest, on the 10th of October, between William Ross, also Black, and Samuel McGregor, the "St. Joe Kid," weight of gloves not to exceed three ounces.

### A Light Sentence.

NEVADA, Cal., Sept. 18.—John Williams, the young man who pleaded guilty, yesterday, to attempting to wreck a narrow gauge railroad train at Buenavista, has been sentenced to three and a half years in San Quentin. He will be taken below in the morning.

### Sent Up for Blackmailing.

ROME, Sept. 18.—Signor Sommarugo, who edits two newspapers in this city, after a trial lasting thirteen days, on a charge of blackmailing Italian artists, has been found guilty and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

### Convicted

COLUSA, Cal., Sept. 18.—The case of the People vs. M. Brady, charged with killing W. A. Bristow on the Glenn ranch, the 23d of June last, closed to-day. The jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree, with imprisonment for life.

### French Politics.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—There are at present 1200 candidates in the field for election to the Chamber of Deputies. Of this number 500 have previously occupied seats in the Chamber.

### De Facto Possession of Yap.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A telegram from Manila states that the Spaniards have taken de facto possession of Yap.

## Petroleum for Fuel.

A telegram from San Francisco last week stated that the Southern Pacific Railway Company were preparing to adopt petroleum as a fuel for running their engines, and that the work of putting in the burners had already commenced. It is well known that the Southern Pacific people have had experiments with petroleum in hand for two or three years past, and they ought to be well satisfied of its capacities by this time. If they are now introducing the petroleum burners in their engines they are probably putting them there to stay. At a late meeting of the Manufacturers' Association in this city, a gentleman who evidently had some inside information on the subject, stated that, computing the cost of crude petroleum at $1.70 a barrel and coal at $5 a ton, the company had found that they could run an engine with oil at 60 per cent. of the cost of coal. But at the prevailing rate, five and a half or six cents the gallon, it is too expensive. A monopoly of the product acts as an embargo upon its use.

The general acceptance of petroleum as a fuel is inevitable if a difference exists in its favor financially, provided, of course, that it does as good work as other fuels.

The burning of petroleum for steam generating is not a new thing in Los Angeles. The scarcity and high price of wood and coal early set our manufacturers to casting about for other available fuels, and several substances not in general use were tried. The writer remembers distinctly when bran was shoveled into the furnace by some of our flouring mills. Brea has been used to some extent, and is still burned in isolated cases. But it is a dirty fuel, clogging up the boiler flues and proving unsatisfactory in many ways.

To Governor Stoneman belongs the honor of first burning crude petroleum, for steam, in Los Angeles county. His apparatus, compared with that of more modern invention, was crude and awkward, but it worked fairly, and furnished the basis for experiments and subsequent improvements. It was operated in his winery at Los Robles.

Petroleum was first introduced for steam purposes in Los Angeles in 1890, in the Boundry Water Works. A burner, modeled after the one on Governor Stoneman's ranch, was first used, but this was shortly replaced by a patented burner of E. A. Edwards. The operation of the petroleum burner was voted a great success, and to the present day it remains in use. Petroleum has since been used for fuel in various other establishments, notably the City Foundry and Lankershim's Mill.

The principle of the petroleum burner is very simple. The oil is stored in a tank some distance from the furnace, to insure safety. Thence it is conducted in a pipe to the furnace, sufficient fall being given to cause the oil to run into the fire box by natural gravitation. At the mouth of the furnace a small steam pipe is introduced in the oil pipe for the purpose of injecting the oil into the furnace in a jet. It is necessary first to raise steam with a wood or coal fire. A few pound's of steam will start the injector, and then the fire is properly regulated by gauges, and there is no further trouble. Looking into the furnace door, with the burner in operation, discovers a white flame pouring from the mouth of the burner like a blaze from an immense blow-pipe. It is necessary to have a fire-back of brick for the flame to play against, as it is too intense for any ordinary iron plate, and would quickly burn out a boiler if directly applied. The great advantage in burning petroleum in this way is that it does not readily choke the boiler flues, and no heaving in of fuel or stoking is required. The use of the burner has been demonstrated as perfectly safe, and, if adjusted as stated above, it is no more destructive to a boiler than any ordinary fire.

We confess to a belief that there is a great future before petroleum as a steam generator. Los Angeles county is provided with an almost exhaustless store of petroleum, and if it comes to be generally adopted for steam purposes, at prices that will justify its use, the great riddle of local manufactures is solved.

GREAT is diplomacy and manifold are its uses! A revolution in the little State of Roumelia, the deposing of its chief executive and the declaration of a union with Bulgaria, under Prince Alexander, is sufficient to set all Europe a-buzzing like a hive of swarming bees. The balance of power is threatened. Turkey may take up arms, while England and France will be united in any possible conflict; Germany is certain to insist on the enforcement of the Berlin treaty, and Russia, who is supposed to have put up the job, looks at the change of government with equanimity. The fates of all the nations of Europe and of some of those of Asia seem to hang on the change of government in that little State. It is a good thing that the United States does not need to concern herself so much about the affairs of her neighbors. Think how we should be torn up about the revolutions in Mexico! Think of the diplomatic toil we should encounter over the differences between the Central and South American States, and how the whole continent might be set by the ears in the occupation of Catalina island. No, we order these things better in America; let us hope that we shall continue to do so.

THE New York Tribune's financial article of the 14th presents a mass of statistics of interest to the Produce Exchange. They show the exports of breadstuffs in this country during August in 1883, 1884 and 1885. In 1883 they amounted to over $18,000,000; in 1884 to $16,000,000; and this year they are only $7,709,956—a decrease in two years of $10,000,000. The Tribune says: "To the unspeculative average reader this indicates at least that the wide wide world is bitterly hungry just now for our wheat, corn and other products. Other and more pointed inferences may also be drawn by well-informed business men."

A SPANISH-AMERICAN has suggested in a letter to Mr. Evarts that the big statue of Liberty in New York harbor should be "surrounded by the figures of the three great lights of modern civilization in this hemisphere, Columbus, Washington and Bolivar;" and he adds the information that "Spanish-America would gladly place these statues and send delegates to assist in the final ceremonies." If the gentleman is in earnest about his idea, he may as well make immediate arrangements for sending along the stoneware and the delegates. New York is not likely to refuse anything of the sort that will cost her nothing.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[This is the TIMES-MIRROR'S Public Forum. Those who would stand thereon must first give the editor their real names and be responsible for their opinions and statements. Cultivate brevity, clearness of style and timeliness; write on live topics, and use one side of the sheet only.]

### California vs. Florida Oranges.

*To the Editor of the Times*—SIR: I have just received a letter from a friend in Florida largely interested in orange culture, who says: "Last year our orange crop was badly marketed, but we hope for a better arrangement this year. A Fruit Exchange has been organized, and it proposes to handle the fruit knowingly—that is, by having telegraphic advices every day, ship the fruit where it is needed. I think it will work." Cannot the orange-growers of Southern California take a hint from Florida in this matter? The very great advantages of the plan suggested are obvious over the present mode or lack of all plan or concert of action. The heterogeneous dumping on Eastern markets of our oranges by many parties acting in a desultory manner, with but little regard to the wants or capacity of consumption of different communities, is the very way to break down those markets and ruin the business, as the past shipping season pretty effectually demonstrated. Florida oranges are out of the way before ours are ripe. The advantages of unity of action on the part of all the orange growers of Southern California, in placing their products on the Eastern market, to the end that they may be handled in the best possible manner, are so apparent that it is worth while to make an effort in that direction in time for the disposal of the next crop. The matter is in the hands of the growers themselves. They can organize on whatever basis they choose and employ whomsoever they prefer as middlemen or as their agents.

H. D. BARROWS.

## STATE AND COAST.

The Horticultural Fair at San Diego will open on the 13th of October.

Chanter, the Apache chief, reported dead, is with Lieutenant Davis, and has proved an efficient and honorable ally.

Santa Barbara fishermen report good sardine fishing.

A canned meat factory is to be established at Elko, Nevada.

Mount Lassen is free from snow, as seen from Red Bluff.

George Simpson recently died at Trinidad, New Mexico. He is believed to have been the original oldest settler of Colorado and New Mexico.

At San Jacinto, San Diego, an artesian well flowing between eighty and ninety miners' inches of water a minute has been established. The depth of the well is 217 feet.

A blacksmith named Dawson was arrested at Chico on Sunday on a charge of beating his wife and child.

A disease called the "swell-head" is prevalent in the poultry family in the northern part of the State.

Arizona is paying the highest average salaries for school teachers of any State or Territory in the United States.

A sunflower is on exhibition at San José that weighs six pounds and measures forty-four inches in circumference.

Frank Gallagher was arrested at Stockton on Monday night for brutally ill-using a woman.

It is estimated that 500 tons of dried fruit will be shipped from Vina, Tehama county, this fall.

Dr. Kellogg was arrested in San Bernardino a few days since for practicing without a license. The jury disagreed. He says this is the forty-second time he has been arrested on the same charge, and he has never been convicted.

D. Bitzer absconded from Santa Cruz recently, leaving numerous creditors behind, besides that big screen he put in the Board of Trustees by neglecting to meet the bills incurred in the contract for building the new schoolhouse.

A beautiful gold nugget weighing $225 has recently been found in canyon, on the east side of the Inyo mountains. The chispa is almost pure, there being but two or three small specks of quartz to be seen.

The sportsmen of San Bernardino are making efforts to secure a number of wild turkeys from the northern part of Arizona for breeding purposes.

A number of the men employed about the new Mare Island dock are working extra time to hurry certain parts of the structure toward completion.

## CURRENT NOTES.

United States Senator Van Wyck smokes a corn-cob pipe.

Opium sales have increased in Georgia as a consequence of prohibition.

Statistics show that the population of Ireland has decreased 3,200,000 in forty-five years.

There were 65,000 elephants killed in Africa last year, and 1,875,000 pounds of ivory shipped.

There will be a partial eclipse of the moon Wednesday night, September 24.

A Bridgeport, (Conn.) woman committed suicide because of the noise made by her neighbors' children.

Edward Eggleston says he is beginning to realize that it is only a rich man who can afford to write history.

It is said that no two locomotive bells sound alike, though they are cast from the same metal in the same mould.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is authority for the statement that Mr. Blaine will be the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine at the next election.

### The Dog of a Baroness.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts is usually accompanied in the streets by a beautiful colley dog, which is the gift of Henry Irving, and which has a little history. Says the The London Town Topics: The actor was one day driving over the the Brasmar moors, when he lost his saye terrier which had been trotting along behind his trap. He got down to look for it, directing the driver to go on with the trap. On the moor he met a shepherd with a colley, and the man, when told of the actor's loss, offered to find the terrier. At a word from him the colley darted off, and after an absence of ten minutes returned. "Where is he?" asked the shepherd, and the dog, lifting one paw, pointed in the direction of the road. "He has gone after the trap," the shepherd said, and Irving, marveling, and in truth, incredulous, returned to the road, and coming up with the trap, found his little favorite awaiting his arrival. He bought the colley for $75 and presented it to the Baroness.

### A Shark with Horns.

"One peculiarity of the shark," said Captain Gilderdale yesterday, "is that he never will swallow a negro. White men and most anything else he readily devours, but a colored man never. There's an old tradition among seamen about man-eating sharks. When one has been killed the sailors look in his belly for gold watches and other valuables. You see, the shark swallows anything which comes in his way, and we used to find all sorts of things in his maw. Once on board a steamer the crew had been killing beef, and threw overboard a hide and horns. Not long after they caught a shark, and, sure enough, they found he had tried to swallow the refuse. He got the hide part way down, but couldn't get away with the horns. There was a scientific man on board, and he thought he had discovered a new species of shark with horns."—[New Haven News.

### Technical Objections to a Big Gun.

Detroit Free Press.]

A cannon sixty feet long has just been cast for the Government. A thing which will stick as far out of a fort as that will certainly get wet in a rainy day.

Galveston News: It is necessary to get mad sometimes to be respected. Spain is very mad, and her government had better not suppress newspapers and clubs. The latter are apt to be trumps. A government directed against its own people is a miserable affair.

## PUBLIC KINDERGARTENS.

### Synopsis of an Excellent Address by Judge M. A. Stewart.

Tuesday, September 22.]

Saturday at 4 p. m. a meeting of those interested in kindergarten work in connection with the public schools, was held at the First Congregational Church. A number of teachers and others engaged in educational work were present. The meeting was called to order by Rev. A. J. Wells, who introduced as the speaker Miss Sarah A. Stewart of Milwaukee, a lady who has accomplished much for the public kindergartens of Wisconsin. Miss Stewart commenced her address by saying that she deemed it unnecessary to speak of the general aim and purpose of the kindergarten as it is an institution which by this time is well understood. The law of the State of Wisconsin admits children to the public schools at the age of four years, and the kindergarten plan has proved a great success, and is partially due to the fact that there is a large German population familiar with the many advantages of the kindergarten, also to the fact that the State Superintendent has shown a great deal of sympathy with the movement and there has been harmony in all the departments. The plan of kindergarten work in the public schools of seventeen young ladies for the work given them, both a theoretical and practical training. The schools were inaugurated in due time and their success is now complete with the plan which has been fully demonstrated. The extra expense, which of course forms the chief objection to the plan, and is raised by those who do not favor it, has by good management been reduced to a very low figure in Wisconsin. A child can pass through the kindergarten course for a sum equal to that expended for the education of three children in public schools. The same room and the same apparatus can be used for a large class of pupils and the only real expense outside of the building and teachers' services is the material employed, which averages sixty cents per pupil per annum. The tables used cost half as much as the ordinary school desks and seat two pupils. The economy the cost of the furniture and material may be reduced to a very low figure. The cost, however, is but a small consideration when the benefits to the pupils is considered. The kindergarten seems to wonderfully develop the child nature, and fit the pupil for further instruction. All things being equal, the child that has received a kindergarten course will accomplish twice as much in a given period as the child who has not had similar advantages. The kindergarten has been especially beneficial to children of foreign parentage, giving them the best opportunity to learn the English language rapidly. The advantages of connecting the kindergarten with the public schools are many. In the first place, the institution is not looked upon as a charity affair, but will be free to all—rich and poor. However worthy many private enterprises may be, there is a prejudice against them if they are believed to be charity institutions. Another advantage is the permanency of the work, which assures the permanency of the undertaking, but greatest of all is the practical value which the kindergarten system proves to possess for training the child for further educational development.

Miss Stewart will continue the subject at the Congregational Church this evening and more fully explain the benefits of the kindergarten system. She presents her views in a very clear and forcible manner, and has evidently thoroughly mastered the subject.

SUNDAY EVENING'S MEETING.

The evening meeting at the First Congregational Church on Sunday was given up to the subject of kindergartens. Rev. Dr. Fay opened with a brief address, asking some pertinent questions. Miss Stewart then made the principal address of the evening, holding the closest attention of the audience. Rev. Mr. Wells closed with a brief address, taking strong grounds in favor of free kindergartens. It is expected that a public meeting will soon be called in that interest.

### A Big Fish's Big Jump.

Harlford Courant.]

As John Frayne, mate of the schooner Traveler, and a companion were rowing a yawlboat in the river off against the Portland quarries last Monday morning, their attention was attracted by a violent commotion in the water. Examination showed a fight in progress between a sturgeon and some other fish, the nature of which they could not determine. The sturgeon was evidently getting worsted in the combat, when, making a desperate effort to escape his enemy, he leaped clean out of the water and plump into the boat, to the great surprise and consternation of the other inmates. When taken ashore and measured he was found to be 5½ feet in length and 3¼ in circumference, and weighed 150 pounds.

### Judicial Paralysis Threatened.

Mme. Judic expects to paralyze New York with her costumes. One to be worn in "La Fericholo" is a pale blue crepe combined with a currant-colored Japanese stuff embroidered in gold, with the usual startling figures seen in such fabrics. The train is of the currant-colored stuff, while the petticoat is of shell pink satin, almost entirely covered by the blue crepe, which is gracefully carried along the train in scarf draperies and knots. The corsage is of the Japanese stuff, and has the crepe left both in front and behind.

## ROUMELIA.

### All of the European Powers Agog About Her.

MUCH DIPLOMATIC SPECULATING,

And Some Speculating in Stocks as Well—Do the Signatory Powers Approve It? How About Turkey?

*Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.*

PHILLIPOPOLIS, Sept. 21.—The agents of all the great powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin have sent dispatches to their respective governments approving of the movement of Friday last. It is rumored at various Consulates in this city that Ambassadors at Constantinople have succeeded in dissuading the Porte from sending Turkish troops to Eastern Roumelia to regain possession of the country.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS JUBILANT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—The Russian press are jubilant over recent events in Eastern Roumelia, but seem surprised at the suddenness of the rising and express the belief that the affair was arranged at the meeting of Emperors at Kremsier and Skiernevice.

PRINCE ALEXANDER EN ROUTE.

PHILLIPOPOLIS, Sept. 21.—Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, is expected to arrive here to-day. The Prince is receiving enthusiastic ovations at every station along the route from Sofia.

THE FRENCH IDEA.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—French diplomats have it that the outbreak in Roumelia will unite England and France, in view of the rising being an apparent scheme for the partition of Turkey. French newspapers urge that France should act cautiously in dealing with the matter and await the declaration of Lord Salisbury's policy.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Standard, commenting on the rising in Eastern Roumelia, says: We cannot believe that the powers interested were ignorant of what was coming. If they were, the gravest trouble may arise. England has only the faintest interest, while Austria and Germany are bound to co-operate in the Berlin treaty intact, and it remains to be seen how it will affect Russia. If the treaty powers are acting in concert, the Sultan is powerless.

FALL IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—There was a heavy fall to-day in international securities caused by the events of the past few days in Eastern Roumelia. The average fall in Turkish shares was from two to five per cent. In French, three per cent; rentes, one per cent, and in Russians, one per cent.

A PANICKY FEELING.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Reports from various continental Bourses, show that a panicky feeling prevailed in financial circles during the greater part of the day, but, towards the finish, business quotations at several Bourses rallied somewhat and the losses were in part retrieved. The closing prices, however, show heavy declines as compared with Saturday's closing figures. Various rumors were afloat by Paris stock jobbers, in order to keep up the excitement, including one to the effect that Turkey was mobilizing her army in preparatory to reasserting her claims in Eastern Roumelia. The market at the London stock exchange closed with a slight recovery from the lowest point of the day. American securities were steady.

AN INSPIRED ARTICLE.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—An inspured article in the Fremden Blatt states that the unionistic tendencies of Bulgaria and Roumelia have rendered necessary the active intention of of political circles. The powers, this paper says, continue to cherish a sincere respect and maintain the treaty of Berlin. The action of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria in placing himself and his army at the head of the uprising constitutes a grave violation of international law. It is a challenge to Turkey. Europe cannot, for the benefit of a single Balkan State, endorse this infraction of treaty rights, enabling the disruption of the balance of power of national political forces in the Balkan peninsula as fixed by the Berlin treaty. It is premature to say definitely what common action will be taken by the powers, but it is hoped that the agreement will be found in the narrowest possible bounds, the powers retaining supreme control of events in the Balkans.

ACTED INDEPENDENT OF RUSSIA.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Semi-official advices tend to confirm the report that Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, acted entirely independently of Russia in annexing Roumelia, and was impelled only by popular public opinion. It is considered improbable that Turkey will accept pecuniary compensation for the loss of Roumelia, because the Balkan frontier is necessary to defend Constantinople. It is believed the Porte has resolved to fight in order to restore the status quo, but the fact that the powers are desirous of peace diminishes greatly the chances of the struggle.

THE DEPOSED GOVERNOR.

SOFIA, Sept. 21.—Gabriel Pasha, the deposed Governor of Roumelia, is a prisoner here. The National Assembly has been summoned to meet.

## AN ASSASSINATION

### Which the Perpetrators Attempted to Shift from Judge Lynch.

HOLLISTER, Sept. 21.—Coroner F. O. Nash and Sheriff B. F. Ross returned this morning from the scene of the Powers tragedy. The verdict of the Coroner's jury has not yet been made public, and the reticence of the officials regarding it seems to indicate that there is much which has not yet been published, which will be developed at the trial of the guilty. The inquest showed that Dr. Powers had been shot while on his horse. A heavy charge of buckshot entered his left side, and death must have been almost immediate. To make sure of their work the assassins then shot twice more, once with buckshot and once with a pistol-ball. He was then hanged. Every evidence goes to show that the hanging did not occur until after his death.

Around the spot there were no signs that more than one man and one horse were concerned in the affair. A rudely drawn placard representing the limb of a tree, with a rope and noose suspended, was nailed to the tree. It bore the words "Vigilantes, 150." There is no abatement in public feeling, and no question but that the men who accomplished the assassination and endeavored to make the circumstances seem to show that it was the result of popular feeling are the work of a mob of vigilantes acting with the full indorsement of a majority of the citizens. People of Bear valley and San Benito creek emphatically denounce any such presumption, and denounce the act in unmeasured terms.

## SMALL-POX.

### A Sudden and Unexplained Outbreak in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Health officers are making every effort to discover the cause of the sudden outbreak of smallpox in the Grand street tenement and to check it before it gains much headway. Saturday night Wm. Owen's child was found ill with the disease and removed to a hospital next door. Yesterday Mrs. Mary Radcliffe was found covered with eruptions and also removed to the hospital.

In Brooklyn to-day, Mrs. Quinn and her baby were found suffering from the disease and taken to the hospital. They lived on Grand street in this city, opposite the house occupied by the child Owen and the woman Radcliffe.

IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—The number of small-pox cases in St. Henri is increasing. A large percentage of persons met on the streets of the village are freshly pockmarked. Nothing is done to check the disease. Many unbelievers in vaccination hitherto are submitting themselves to the operation. Fifty cases have made their appearance at Iberville, this province. At a meeting of citizens of St. Joseph parish it was stated that the plague had spread to an alarming extent; that the French people were careless about the matter and there was danger of a still further increase of the disease.

## THE CHOLERA.

### Sympathy and Money from King Humbert.

ROME, Sept. 21.—King Humbert has sent a dispatch to Palermo expressing great sympathy for the suffering people. His Majesty has also sent $10,000 to be distributed among them. He places Villa Favorita at the disposal of the sufferers, and exhorts the people to show their courage and calmness during the trying ordeal through which they are now passing.

PALERMO, Sept. 21.—During the past twenty-four hours 183 new cases of cholera and 123 deaths from the disease have been reported here.

ROME, Sept. 21.—Reports from Palermo regarding the progress of cholera show a distressing state of affairs prevailing there. Thirty thousand persons have fled from the city. All of the shops are closed, and the streets are almost deserted. There is a great scarcity of food and water, and the epidemic is increasing with frightful rapidity. Sanitary officials are attacked by people every time they attempt to disinfect houses where the disease exists, and they meet with a great deal of difficulty in carrying on their work.

AT GIBRALTAR.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 21.—Thirty-seven new cases of cholera and fourteen deaths were reported in Spanish lines here yesterday.

SICILY.

ROME, Sept. 21.—Cholera is spreading in Sicily and the situation is becoming serious. Every town is cordoned and conflicts between the populace and military are continually occurring, and many persons have been wounded. A large military force is to be dispatched to the island to restore order.

## THE TURF.

### Races at Stockton, Louisville and Elsewhere.

STOCKTON, Sept. 22.—The fair opened this morning with not so many visitors as in former years. This afternoon the first race was trotted by Menlo, Maud, A. W. Artist, Sulton, Alpheus, Pansy and Norman. Menl

**Weekly Mirror.**

**Largest Circulation**

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### Those Spells of Weather.

Do the fires cause the hot weather, or does the hot weather cause the fires? This double-barreled question is asked regularly every year in latter summer, when the days grow torrid and the mountains smoke. And the question is answered, with great confidence, both ways. "Oh, yes, the fires make the hot weather," say some, "because we always see the cañons ablaze when these heated spells are on." This seems like a plain statement of cause and effect—to see the flame and to feel its breath—but we fear it is superficial and not altogether reliable. If people who thus glibly settle the matter would stop to reason a little, their good sense would teach them that the supposed cause of the heated spell is altogether inadequate to produce such a general result. During the late tropical visitation the whole State, from San Francisco to the Arizona line, was affected, the thermometer rising from thirty to forty degrees above the normal. Such a result, to be produced by local fires, would have required the burning of all the timber in the Sierra Madres and the Coast range, together with all the coal that lies hidden beneath them.

The most plausible theory of the mountain fires is that they are greatly promoted by the hot spells. At these times the atmosphere becomes so dry that the leaves, grass, brush and other litter covering the ground in mountain cañons and on mountain sides become desiccated to the last degree of inflammability. Such conditions existing, a slight spark wafted from a campfire or from the burning wad of a gun is sufficient to ignite the rubbish. The fire runs whither it listeth, or, at least, wherever it finds material to feed upon. It is possible that the fires may originate occasionally in spontaneous combustion. If cotton waste saturated with oil and left in a close room may ignite itself, why should not vegetable waste under a scorching sun do the same?

When mountain fires become general, the temperature of the country immediately contiguous is perceptibly affected. To this extent, then, people who claim that the hot weather is caused by the fires are correct. A general statement of the case might be made in this way: The hot weather causes or promotes the fires, and the fires help along the hot weather.

But what causes the hot weather? It is a deep meteorological question. These periodical spells of extreme high temperature are irregular and "freaky" to the last degree. They do not belong to our normal climate, but are unbidden visitors from the Mojave desert on the north or the Colorado desert on the east. They are usually caused by hot currents of air pouring through mountain defiles, which bring with them clouds of dust. One of the most regular channels for these winds seems to be through Cajon Pass, thence extending across the southern end of the county and out upon the ocean. Sometimes the hot blast strikes the Puente hills and is deflected upon Los Angeles city. Again, the simoon sweeping out to the coast, is met by a strong ocean wind and turned back upon the land. This accounts for the anomaly sometimes seen of a sandstorm blown upon us from the ocean. It generally happens that, on the day preceding the windstorm, the temperature rises rapidly to a point anywhere from 90 to 100 degrees. Then, the second day, when the wind is like the breath of a furnace, the thermometer jumps to 105 or 110 degrees. The third day the hot wind is generally gone, and the mercury falls to about the same degree as on the first day. Then it is said that "the hot spell is breaking," and on the following day we may look for a natural summer temperature, with a maximum of perhaps 75 or 80 degrees. A singular feature of these hot spells, and about the only regular thing about them, is that they generally cover three days; if they go over this limit they are apt to extend to six days, and, beyond this, to nine days. The maximum duration is, however, very rare. These hot periods are likely to occur in the latter part of summer, and it is seldom that August and September pass without scoring from one to three of them.

Concerning the cause of these phenomenal spells of weather, Col. J. J. Warner, of this city, once promulgated a very singular but a very reasonable theory. He attributed them to the effort of nature to establish her electrical equilibrium. It is a well-established principle that there is a frequent interchange of electricity between the sky and the earth. Sometimes this occurs noiselessly, at other times with great disturbance When thunder peals and lightning strikes, electricity passes down into the earth. When the ground trembles beneath our feet in what we term an earthquake, electricity is passing from below into the upper air, overcoming some obstruction in its way. We may conclude, however, that by far the greater number of these electrical interchanges are not manifest, being performed as quietly as most of the other great operations of nature. And now we come to Colonel Warner's theory, which is thus specified: Dry earth is a non-conductor of the electric current. In latter summer the sands of the Colorado and Mojave deserts become dry to a great depth, and offer an almost impervious obstacle to the natural interchange between sky and earth. A great volume of electricity accumulates above ground and finds no outlet, until at last it is impelled in the direction of the ocean, attracted by the moisture. As it sweeps across the country it brings with it the furnace blast of the desert and all the dust it can raise on the way. Hence our simoon dust storms. There are many concurrent manifestations which go to prove this theory, such as the occurrence of electric storms on the desert, when repeated flashes of lightning are visible in the eastern sky; also the highly-charged electrical condition of our own atmosphere during the passage of one of the wind-storms referred to. Until Col. Warner's theory is scientifically confuted, we must hold to it as the most reasonable explanation of the peculiar hot spells to which Southern California is subject.

### Army Reunions.

The ninth annual reunion of the Army of West Virginia was held at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 17th (the twenty-second anniversary of the battle of Antietam) in a large tent, accommodating 10,000 persons. General R. B. Hayes, in the absence of General Crook, the President, presided, and made a speech reciting the achievements of the army in its arduous mountain campaigns upon an important, though remote, field of action. Among those present were Colonel Turley, Ninety-first Ohio, Mayor of Portsmouth; General W. H. Powell, Second Virginia Cavalry; General Nathan Goff, ex-Secretary of the Navy; General R. P. Kennedy, Twenty-third Ohio (ours); General R. B. Brown, Major J. W. Bongbron, and many other members of the gallant old command, besides a host of Grand Army men who came in from the surrounding posts. A resolution of condolence and sympathy to the family of General Grant was passed, and many short addresses were made by comrades. It was a good time the old boys had, and he who writes this is sorry he was not with them. A society badge, devised by a committee previously appointed, consisting of General George Crook, General R. B. Hayes, Captain E. E. Ewing, Captain E. S. Wilson and Colonel Henry J. Johnson, was adopted. The badge was described in the committee's report:

The principal feature of our badge is an eagle. This was adopted as the insignia of the Army of West Virginia by order of Major-General Crook, in 1864. For department headquarters the eagle was gold; for division headquarters, silver; for enlisted men of the First Division, red; Second Division, white; Third Division, blue. The several arms of the service were designated by blue, yellow, or red ribbon.

Our badge presents the three colors of the service, i. e., the blue of the infantry; the yellow of the cavalry; the red of the artillery. Our eagle differs from the one of the army headquarters —that was a spread eagle; this has drooping wings, typical of the peace of which it keeps watch and ward. The six-pointed star in the blue field refers to the Eighth Army Corps, with which the Army of West Virginia was for a time merged. The legend on the bar gives the name of our society.

The fifth annual reunion of the Iron Brigade Association closed at Madison, Wis., on the afternoon of September 17th. The bean banquet tendered by the citizens of Madison was held on the State fair grounds, where 800 people, including 400 members of the Iron Brigade, feasted on the festive bean. David Atwood presided, and toasts and responses were made as follows: "Our Country," General E. S. Bragg; "The President of the United States," Lloyd G. Harris, of St. Louis; "The Iron Brigade," J. C. Gregory, of Madison; "Our Dead," General Phillip Cheek, of Madison; "Loyal Women of the War," Colonel J. A. Watrous, of Milwaukee; "Citizen Soldiers," General Lucius Fairchild of Madison. Gov. Rusk was called upon and made one of the most exciting speeches ever heard from his lips. In touching upon the cruelty which Union soldiers suffered in Southern prisons during the war, he became violently incensed, and in thundering voice, which fairly trembled with passion, exclaimed, "When I think of the inhuman treatment our men received in these Southern hells, I want to go in and clean out the entire devilish fraternity of those who had anything to do with their treatment." The assembled veterans arose as one man, with tears in their eyes, and echoed the sentiment with thunders of applause, such as had not been heard at any meeting in years. These are things not to be forgotten. It would be unnatural, ungrateful and unpatriotic to forget them.

The Iron Brigade has a proud record. On the 5th of October, 1862, General Gibbon, commanding the brigade, wrote as follows:

"To show you that my estimate of the brigade is not an imaginary one, I will mention one fact: After the battle of the 17th I had the rolls called and there were an immense number of stragglers (in the army at large), many of whom had no doubt run away from battle. A return was called for on the 18th, and I was found on the 23d, and I was found that our corps had nearly doubled in number in those four days. I required a comparative statement to be made and all increase to be accounted for. It was found that my brigade had increased about eighty men, and *every one* of these were returned from detached service and hospitals, so that I had no stragglers." The boys are justly proud of their record as fighters.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland held its seventeenth annual reunion in Grand Rapids, Mich., September 16th and 17th. There were about 500 members of the society in attendance, among them General P. H. Sheridan, President of the society; General Fullerton and General Swayne. A movement looking to the perpetuation of the society through the admission to membership of sons or relatives of its original members was projected. The Sons of Veterans also held their fourth annual national encampment at Grand Rapids.

### "John's" Impressions of "Melican Man's Josh."

Eastern journals are stirred up somewhat over the "startling discovery made by the Coroner of San Francisco," who is a great humbug. They are beginning to discover that the Chinaman is not the most desirable element to be mingled with our American civilization, and that the people of this coast have had some just reason for objecting to the hordes of heathen that have been thrust upon our shores. Philanthropic and missionary spirits have seen in their coming the hand of Providence bringing them here to be christianized and enlightened. But the Chinaman upon his native soil is more easily reached and influenced by missionary labor than is the Chinaman in America. The Chinaman is quick to see, and the christianity of the masses, in this so-called christian land, does not impress him favorably in the direction of christianity. He does not always discern the difference between nominal and actual christianity, and therefore has somewhat confused ideas in regard to its tendencies. A christianity that would lead to or sanction a Wyoming massacre, he doesn't relish or desire, and in a mob that will attack him when defenseless and drive him out from his home, he does not see anything superior to his own heathenish practices. The work of regenerating China had better not be brought to our shores with the hope of any greater success in the process of evangelization than could be obtained on his own shores. We can only lawfully abide by the compact which we have made with the Chinese government, and make the best of the ratification until such time as we can satisfactorily and honorably remedy it.

The Oakland Tribune prints an editorial headed, "Does Prohibition Prohibit?" in which it draws a strong picture of the practical effects of prohibition laws in Maine, and declares that drunkenness, and crimes flowing out of drunkenness, are on the increase in that State; that poisonous and villainous intoxicants are in general though clandestine use there, and that, compared with California, for instance, the state of affairs is far worse than in this wine-growing State, where, the Tribune claims, drunkenness is actually on the decrease, the use of pure wines and light beers producing the better result. "Prohibition would reverse all this," says our cotemporary, "for it would shut up the wine cellars and pull down the breweries, and the smugglers would do as they do in Maine, smuggle in the cheapest compounds, on which the greatest profits could be made. Prohibitory laws do not prohibit, and they never will. There is not a town in any prohibitory State in this Union where liquor cannot be had. The only result of prohibition laws is to abolish the harmless drinks, while the vile compounds prevail."

The obvious conclusion is that the proper regulation of the sale of stimulants can only be secured by vigorously-enforced license laws. High license is what the country is coming to. Couple with this policy stringent laws against the adulteration of liquors, and the result will inevitably be favorable to practical temperance. This world is a large and somewhat stubborn institution, and cannot be reformed in a day.

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One of the most ominous features of the present is the eager search which public speakers, lawyers, and the press make after euphonious utterances that shall conceal the corruption of wrong doers. This hesitation in calling things by their right names is a sign of inward corruption. There is something wrong when men are afraid to call a lie a lie, or to speak of stealing as stealing, or to call a thief a thief, whether he be big or little, rich or poor. There is something "rotten in Denmark" when we are afraid of the good old plain English in speaking of the wrong-doing of those who belong to the better or wealthier classes of society.

Santa Barbara is stirring herself in the matter of her county agricultural fair. She is wide awake to the value of this method of advertising her varied resources, and her success at Sacramento has naturally stimulated her to do her best in this direction. Santa Barbara's resources are numerous, and she is aware of the fact that they have never yet, with all the reputation she has won, been fully tested. Santa Barbara county is one of the fairest garden spots of the State, and with its intelligent, enterprising and prosperous people will make even a prouder record in the future than in the past. The Times is glad to note its progress and its success.

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The Santa Maria squatter excitement (Santa Barbara county) has subsided. It seems now that those persons who endeavored to take up claims on the Suey rancho were laboring under a misunderstanding and were acting in good faith, supposing that the tract was legally open to settlement. But a legal investigation showed the land to be the rightful property of the Newhall heirs, and therefore the applications of the squatters to the Land Office were rejected. The tract is a most valuable one, rich and fertile, and would have been a most desirable plum for the would-be settlers could they only have retained it.

Sullivan has figured up that he has made $157,000 out of prize-fighting in five years. Anthony Trollope calculated that he made $370,000 out of literature, but then he was twenty years about it and is dead, while Sullivan is still young and active. This shows that pugilism compares very well with writing novels as a business, and by a judicious understanding with the other party it need not involve much wear and tear of the features, while fiction exhausts the nervous system and brings on heart disease. Sullivan, flogging and success are synonymous.

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The Times published yesterday a call for a mass-meeting of citizens of the county, to be held at the Board of Trade rooms this (Saturday) evening, "to secure such action on the part of our local law-makers as will result in a speedy and effectual extermination of the cottony cushion scale bug from our orchards and vineyards." The importance of the subject need not be dwelt upon. The urgency of the case should call out a large and earnest meeting.

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It is said that rich gold deposits have been found on the Chinese side of the Amoor river and that there is a rush to the spot much like that of '49 in California. The region is a most inhospitable one, and heretofore it has been regarded as a punishment worse than death to be banished there. But if gold is to be found, why, that makes a difference, of course. The trouble now will be to keep back the rush,

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Barnum announces that Jumbo died without progeny; that he valued Jumbo at $2,000,000 for exhibition and breeding purposes; that he proposes to sue the railway company upon whose road the famous elephant was killed for that amount, and, we suppose, make the bloated monopoly feel the weight of the elephant's foot.

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Forcing silver into circulation has not a favorable effect on its price. It has gone down steadily of late until there is a panic in the market. The quotations for last week in London were lower than ever before in this century.

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The season of hail-stone stories has been inaugurated in Northern Minnesota. The hail-stones are five and six inches in diameter, and in some places piled in drifts three feet deep. They make excellent stories.

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Blest are these cooler days that have come upon the heels of Jupiter, the fiery fugitive who has just disappeared from these parts, after Hazen the heated hosts horribly.

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We call the attention of the City Dads to the sudden necessity which has arisen, through their action, for more public drinking fountains.

### Time to Pack Their Gripsacks.

Philadelphia Call.]

President Cleveland has emerged from the woods and once more buckled on the civil service armor. Now let the few remaining "offensive partisans" pack up their gripsacks to the music of Mugwump chuckles and Democratic cheers.

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The amateur yachtsman's version of veni, vidi, vici: "I came, I was seasick, I took vichy."—[New York Morning Journal.

## NEW YORK.

### The Republican Convention Concludes Its Labors.

### DAVENPORT NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

**A Platform Adopted Which Has No Double Meaning—The Democratic Administration Arraigned.**

*Associated Press Dispatches to the Times.*

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—The second day of the New York State Republican Convention opened cold and stormy. During the night there were many conferences. The Committee on Resolutions heard several delegations during the night, and worked till a late hour. The Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. Leech, urged the Committee to take a square and bold stand on the temperance question and recommend a constitutional amendment regulating or prohibiting the liquor traffic. Some members of the Committee favored the proposition, but the great majority were opposed to formulating any temperance plank. It was not until 10:30 that the Chaplain offered prayer. Immediately thereafter ex-Assemblyman David Healy, of Monroe, was voted permission to address the Convention in behalf of the labor interests. He warned the Convention that mere promises were useless. The Democratic Convention that meets to-morrow might outbid the one that adjourns to-day. General Sharp rose at the close of Healy's address and moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to consider the points raised by Healy and, if deemed advisable, embody them in the platform. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Colonel George Bliss, replied that the platform had already been agreed upon. He believed that laboring men would find, on reading it, that the points raised by Healy had been freely recognized. The Committee on Resolutions then reported the platform. Many passages in it were applauded, notably some referring to convict labor. The platform was adopted.

THE PLATFORM.

Following is the platform adopted today by the Republican State Convention:

The Republican party of New York, in convention represented, declares:

*First*—That the provisions of the existing civil service laws of the State and Nation should be strengthened and extended to all grades of public service.

*Second*—That laws affecting the government of cities should be simplified so as to enable people to fix the responsibility with ease and certainty.

*Third*—That we demand of Congress the passage of an act putting an end to an enlargement of the stock of money formed of silver or based on silver. The maintenance of a gold standard, of a parity with gold of all kinds of money in use, is essential to the prosperity of our country. The restoration of silver to its former position as a money metal, with equality with gold before the law in the majority of commercial nations, must result, until accomplished, the chief aim of our monetary policy.

The platform reaffirms the protection plank in the Republican National Platform.

While it endorses the dying sentiments of General Grant, it insists that an end of duty has been reached when the guarantees of equal civil and political rights promised by the constitution to every freeman. The right of suffrage must be maintained free and unfettered, and if that right is denied to any part of the people of any State, its representation in Congress and the Electoral College should be reduced.

The platform demands a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor.

Concerning civil service the platform says: "We denounce the hypocritical practices under which faithful Republican officers are removed on the plea of offensive partisanship, while such men as Higgins, Thomas, Throop, Chase, Pillsbury and Padelford, defeated candidates, whose names appear upon the prison records of the country, and whose reconviction is justly demanded, are appointed in their places. While removing elsewhere, on the ground of offensive partisanship, Republicans who hold fast to principle, the Administration continues in a high judicial office in the city of New York a prominent Democratic appointee who publicly announced himself as having assumed, since his appointment, the control of an avowedly partisan journal. We believe it is the duty of the Republican majority of the Senate to oppose the confirmation of any person appointed in violation of the letter and spirit of the Civil Service Act.

"We denounce the national administration for its obvious willingness to abandon options they have professed upon its currency question, barely to compromise with those leaders of their party who are avowedly in favor of a continued debasement of the currency; for its hostility to the commerce of the country, evinced by its refusal to carry out the system adopted by Congress for the encouragement of a foreign carrying trade; its arbitrary action in repudiating a contract regularly entered into by duly authorized agents of the government, and persevering in the attempts to deprive American mechanics of their means of livelihood until an aroused public opinion compelled it to abandon the unjust scheme with those leaders of their party who are avowedly in favor of a continued debasement of the currency; for its hostility to the commerce of the country, evinced by its refusal to carry out the system adopted by Congress for the encouragement of a foreign carrying trade; its arbitrary action in repudiating a contract regularly entered into by duly authorized agents of the government, and persevering in the attempts to deprive American mechanics of their means of livelihood until an aroused public opinion compelled it to abandon the unjust scheme; for its hostility further evinced by an arbitrary enforcement of custom laws; by illegal provisions and trifling services, to deprive merchants of any fair opportunity for asserting their rights.

NOMINATIONS.

11:30 A. M.—The Convention has just been taken in the Republican convention. Davenport has 215, Carr 195, a loss for Carr of about ten votes. Dresal's friends are said to be sure to go to Davenport.

11:35 A. M.—Davenport has been nominated.

Davenport's nomination was made unanimous amidst great cheering. The whole convention then yelled, "Carr for second place." General Carr was quickly nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

Anson S. Wood, of Franklin county, was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation.

James W. Wadsworth, of Livingston county, was nominated for Comptroller by acclamation.

The ticket was completed as follows: State Treasurer, Major Charles Ulrich, of New York; Attorney General, Edward R. Thomas; State Engineer, Wm. P. Van Rensellaer.

EDITORIAL OPINION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Post's editorial says of the nomination: The Republicans have made, so far as antecedents, character and record go, an exceedingly—we were near adding unexpectedly—good nomination for the governorship, in the person of Davenport. He is a politician of long experience for a man of his years. He is only 44, but a politician of the best type, who has filled various positions in the State's service most ably.

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### THE YACHTS.

**Finish of the Long Race for Benedict's Cup.**

FIRE ISLAND, Sept. 24.—11:45 A. M.—The Genesta is now south of Fire Island, bound home. She has her topmast housed, and is plunging well into the sea. The Dauntless is not yet in sight. Wind southwest, blowing sixty miles an hour.

The Genesta crossed the winning line at 5:23:30, under double-reefed mainsail and storm jib, and with topmast housed. The Dauntless is not yet in sight. The weather is getting hazy and the wind is blowing fifty miles an hour, with a heavy sea. The Genesta's time therefore for the 300 miles is 48 hours, 10 minutes, 30 seconds.

A SQUARE BEAT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The English cutter, Genesta, to-day won from Brenton's Reef clubtopsail cup by beating the American schooner Dauntless in the 300-mile race from Sandy Hook lightship to Brenton's Reef lightship and return. Time, 48 hours, 7 minutes and 50 seconds. The outward run was entirely uneventful, with light winds, the Genesta literally running away from her American competitor, which was a mere speck on the horizon Tuesday morning, the race having been started at 5 o'clock Monday evening. There was a heavy rain on the way up the coast. The Genesta rounded Brenton's Reef lightship, having accomplished half of her journey, at 9:39 Tuesday night and started on her return in a heavy fog at 11:30. When twenty miles on the homeward journey the Dauntless was sighted and was therefore forty miles behind. A stiff gale in the meantime sprung up and the Dauntless had lost the head of her maintopsail. About midnight a veritable cyclone set in and the Englishman had all the wind he wanted. One after another he had to take in sail. At 6:50 in the morning the Genesta stood about on the starboard tack, midway between Montana Point and Shinnecock lighthouse, the sea running high and the greater portion of the time the cutter was all under water save her weather quarter, to which the crew clung every time she shipped a wave. Her main sheet went half way up to the gaff, and when she plunged headlong it was thought each moment would be her last. Sir Richard Sutton and his guests prudently remained below, and the crew appeared to be almost worn out with cold and fatigue. At 11:40 Fire Island light was abeam and the sea apparently rolling mountains high. The cutter took in his stay sail at 12 o'clock and reefed it. The gale had increased in severity so much that one of the Genesta's crew was flung to the deck and knocked unconscious. A sailor was washed partially overboard, but caught in time to save his life, for, had he gone into the trough of the sea, he would certainly have been drowned. He escaped with a broken ankle. Another had his head cut open by being struck with an iron ring, and still another had one of his fingers broken. At 2:20 the Genesta was close reefed, and an hour later, almost opposite Long Branch, was plunging frightfully. At 4:45 she was abreast of the Rockaway Hotel, and then headed for Sandy Hook lightship, which she rounded at 5:19.40. Her actual time was 48:07.05; her official time, 48:19.40. The Dauntless was not seen after she was discerned off Block Island, and it is supposed she gave up the race and entered Newport in consequence of the storm, which was raging. The Genesta was admirably handled through the race, and has proven a wonderful sailer in rough weather.

THE PURITAN SOLD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The sloop yacht Puritan was sold at public auction here to-day for $13,500. Edward Burgess, who designed the yacht, was the purchaser. After the sale he stated that he had bought the Puritan for a gentleman in Boston, but refused to give the name for publication.

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### SAN FRANCISCO.

**The Auditor Will Resist the Raise —Other News.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—It is rumored that the Auditor of the city and county of San Francisco will resist the increase in the 12½ per cent. made on the assessment roll by the State Board of Equalization.

THEY THREW VITRIOL.

May and Lizzie Jackson, aged 18 and 20 respectively, were arrested this afternoon charged with having entered the room of John Doe, a bank clerk, on Monday last and throwing vitriol in his face. Doe's injuries have been pronounced by the Receiving Hospital Surgeon to be not fatal. Shortly after her departure he became intimate with Miss Jackson. When he deserted her she determined on the revenge of disfiguring him for life. He will probably recover his eyesight but his face is terribly burned. Both girls (one as accomplice of the other) are charged with felony, with bail fixed at $5000.

[The Times has been requested by telegraph, to suppress the name of the man in the above item, but a sense of duty impels us to tell the truth though the heavens fall. The vitrolian gall of the friends of the Doe family in making such a request is worthy a prize. Ed. Times.]

WHEAT CALCULATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Shippers have begun to figure on the amount of Pacific Coast wheat there will be for export. A statement was sent to England two weeks ago that the coming crop will not exceed 430,000 tons, or say 14,500,000 bushels. Conservative dealers unhesitatingly state that this estimate is entirely erroneous. They figure as follows: This year's crop is 23,000,000 bushels; carry over from last year, 10,000,000; total quantity of wheat in California and Oregon at the present time, 33,000,000 bushels. Deduct what is required for local use and seeding and there will remain 800,000 tons, or say, 26,000,000 bushels, available for export. This includes Oregon wheat, estimated at 3,000,000 bushels for export. As much of the California grain is still in the field, no one has any positive knowledge of the actual quantity on hand.

THE CRAZY JUDGE.

Judge Clough, in a letter to-day addressed to Judge Lawler, presiding Judge of the Superior Court, says that he has not resigned his position, and that Mr. Levy's appointment is wholly "unauthorized and void."

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### MOUNTAIN FIRES

**Reported in Several Localities—Threatened Damage.**

SANTA BARBARA, Sept. 23.—For several days heavy fires have been burning in the mountains north of town. Last night a large quantity of cord-wood was burned; also a barn belonging to F. T. Underhill, in the mountains also perished. To-day the fire has jumped and is much nearer the town.

FIRES AT EMIGRANT GAP.

EMIGRANT GAP, Sept. 23.—The woods are afire at this place. Three buildings have been burned and the tunnel sliding. The summit fire train is down fighting the fire here. The blue cañon fire train is fighting west of Alta. The fires are still burning.

SAVED FROM THE FLAMES.

SANTA CRUZ, Sept. 23.—Only by vigorous efforts of a large force of men was the town of Boulder saved from destruction by a forest fire last evening. The flames had reached within half a mile, when the whole town turned out and fought the main fire back. At present the fire is under control, although this morning it jumped the trails twice, and big gang of men are now holding it down, and, if the wind does not change, the fire will soon be under perfect control. This morning a fire from another direction is forcing its way towards Pierce's saw mills, a few miles above Felton.

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### THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

**Eleventh Annual Session in Chicago—Discussion of the Silver Question.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The eleventh annual session of the American Bankers' Association began here this morning, fully 500 representatives of banking interests from every leading city in the Union being present. The meeting was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by Lyman J. Gage, of this city, President of the association, who delivered an address touching upon the silver issue and other matters to engage the attention of the delegates. The Executive Council offered the following:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that the coinage of silver dollars, under the compulsory law of 1878, is detrimental to the best interests of the people, and dangerous to the welfare of the government, and that the law should be immediately suspended and remain inoperative until an international agreement of the leading commercial nations for the future relation of gold and silver as money.

Col. W. L. Fronholm, of Charleston, S. C., opposed the discussion, favoring the resolution.

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### THE NEW SEAT OF WAR.

**Roumelia Preparing for an Invasion—The Porte Short of Funds.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23.—Count Nelidoff, Russian Minister, has assured his colleagues that Russia is innocent of participation in the Roumelian movement. The Turks, however, are convinced that this is an answer to Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission, which Russia, interprets as a forerunner of an Anglo-Turkish alliance. The excitement in Macedonia is increasing, and grave events are feared. The Porte is embarrassed to obtain funds for the transport of troops. Turkish vessels have been forbidden to enter the Gulf of Boorghas. Roumelians are tearing up railways on the frontier, and fortifying roadways. They cut the telegraph lines, and endeavored to blow up a bridge over Martiza river, but were prevented by the timely arrival of a body of Turkish troops, with whom they had a slight skirmish. Turkish funds have fallen off heavily in Constantinople. It is believed that henceforth the Roumelia tribute will not be paid.

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### THE CHOLERA.

**Reports from Spain Showing Decreased Mortality.**

MADRID, Sept. 24.—There were 599 new cases of cholera and 235 deaths from the disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Cholera has appeared at Saint Quenaur Reine, a village four miles north of Paris. The disease is not of the extremely virulent type. Deaths, so far, have been among children only; adults recovering in every case.

IN ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 24.—During the past twenty-four hours eight new cases of cholera and five deaths were reported in Parma; one new case and one death in Ferrara; three new cases and one death in Massa l' Carrara, and two new cases in Borigo.

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### A California Lion.

Col. Sam Heilner exhibited at the Times office, yesterday morning, the skin of a full grown California lion,

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**Excursion East, Oct. 1.**

Pleasant route and lowest rates. Special inducements. For full information call on or address Warner Bros. and Crosby, 325 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

## WASHINGTON.

### Secretary of the Treasury on Customhouse Crookedness.

### PAYMASTER SMITH'S CASE IN COURT.

**Have the Courts Jurisdiction Over a Department of the Government?—Political News from the National Capital.**

*Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President to-day sent to Dorman B. Eaton, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, a long letter, setting forth his views and policy in relation to civil service, and accepting Eaton's resignation, to take effect November 1.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter of resignation by Dorman B. Eaton, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and the President's reply thereto, which was received by Mr. Eaton this morning, have been furnished the Associated Press for publication.

Mr. Eaton refers, in his letter, to the fact that, prior to the passage of the Civil Service act of January 16, 1883, he had held, under three earlier Presidents, and was then holding under President Arthur an official position closely analagous to his present office as Civil Service Commissioner. For nearly the whole period he has been without compensation, and had been compelled to bear his own traveling and other expenses, including those on a journey to Europe and the preparation of an extensive report made at the request of one of those Presidents, but printed by Congress.

After the passage of the Civil Service Act, he would have gladly retired from the office of Commissioner, but was held there through a sense of duty and the urgency of friends. "At the beginning of the Democratic administration," he adds, "there was another reason why I could not render my resignation and should have refused to do so, had I been requested at or near the time of your accession to office, for I should regard it as a pernicious precedent utterly repugnant to the spirit of the Civil Service Act to treat the office of Civil Service Commissioner as political, and hence as one to be filled at the beginning of each Presidential term."

He says, however, that he is now thoroughly convinced of the honesty of Cleveland's administration in civil service matters. "Every one of the five months of your administration," he says, "during which the Civil Service Act and rules have been enforced with as much breadth, firmness and fidelity as that of President Arthur, has not only added new evidence of the utility of the new system, upon which he congratulated the country, but has made more definite the settled purpose of your administration to faithfully enforce both the law and rules in future. The few changes you have made in the rules have but added to their justice and efficiency."

The retiring letter is a long one, after hands, Mr. Eaton feels at liberty to ask relief from his onerous task, which he trusts the President will grant, at his convenience.

In replying, President Cleveland says:

"I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere regret that you have determined to withdraw from a position in the public service where your intelligent performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country. The friends of Civil Service reform and all those who require good government fully appreciate your devotion to the cause in which you early enlisted, and they have seen with satisfaction that your zeal and faith have not led you to suppose that the reform in which you were engaged is unsuited to the rules which ordinarily govern progress in human affairs, or that it should at once reach perfection and universal acceptance."

The President names the first day of November next when Eaton's resignation becomes operative.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

The President has determined to remove E. J. Dawne, appointed some two or three months ago as United States Judge for Alaska. This is the appointment out of which grew the caustic letter of the President to one of the indorsers of Mr. Dawne, who, after recommending him, found fault with the appointment. The President has received several letters from Oregon, from which State Dawne was appointed, representing strongly that he is unfit for the place, and the President is still very indignant at the manner in which he was imposed upon by those who asked for the appointment, and it is quite safe to say that not one of them will ever obtain a favor from the administration.

COMMODORE SEMMES DEAD.

Commodore Alex. A. Semmes, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, died suddenly at Hamilton, London county, Virginia, yesterday afternoon.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector General, was this morning appointed by the President as Inspector General of the Army, with rank of Brigadier-General, to succeed General Nelson H. Davis, retired. Captain Henry J. Farnsworth, of the Eighth Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of General Baird. Captain Farnsworth served during the war of the rebellion as quartermaster, and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services.

A RAILROAD CONSULTATION.

President Adams, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, called upon Railroad Commissioner Johnston to-day and they had a general conversation about railroad affairs, though no special reference was made to pooling arrangements between the Pacific railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Commissioner Johnston has investigated the circumstances attending the loan recently negotiated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company upon security of their branch lines, and has come to the conclusion that the government's interests are in no way affected by it. He says he fails to find anything in the law giving the government control over securities of non-subsidized lines.

STEAMERS AND COIN OVERDUE.

The United States steamers Swatara and Yantic, which have about $10,000,000 in silver coin on board, were due at Washington yesterday, but have not been heard from since they sailed from Key West. The delay in their arrival is undoubtedly due to the present stormy weather, and it is believed that they encountered heavy gales off Hatteras. No uneasiness is felt for the safety of the vessels or their cargoes, however, at the Navy or Treasury Departments. The vessels are staunch and strong, and are in charge of able and discreet officers.

WILL MAKE A PERSONAL INVESTIGATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury will make a personal investigation of the case of Mr. Sterling, weigher at the New York Custom House, who was suspended on Monday, but will take no further action in the matter until after Collector Hedden reports to him all the circumstances attending the removal of Captain Bacon and the appointment of Mr. Sterling.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a letter to District Attorney Dorsheimer, at New York, in regard to the examination of passengers' baggage. He says in part: "In March last and immediately on taking charge of this department, I directed the attention of the Collector at the port of New York to what I had reason to think was a very defective and very scandalous conduct of affairs respecting the examination of baggage of arriving passengers and the criminal payment of money to the Inspectors of Customs by such passengers. I have reason to feel that the deplorable condition then, and for a long time, existing has not been thoroughly reformed, although there has been, I hope, somewhat of an improvement. I wish the utmost energy and vigilance used to prevent the secandal of money payments by passengers to Customs Inspectors. I am told that Inspectors demand such payments in a way to make the demand not much less than blackmail, and that the sums paid range as high, in some instances, as a hundred or more dollars, while the payment of five or ten dollars is common, and a general fact. I am sure you will agree with me that such a scandal and such a violation of law should be stopped. If it can not be arrested in any other way, the Department will consider the necessity of sending the luggage of passengers to appraisers' stores, to be examined like merchandise regularly imported and entered. These gifts of money can't be without the guilty co-operation of those who are not customs officers, who are among reputable citizens, and who really are tempters. No merchant or corporation would permit its agents to be thus tampered with by outsiders. Casual passengers cannot be permitted to pay money to a customs officer who examines his luggage, any more than a regular importer can be permitted to "tip" an appraiser. The transaction is suspicious on its face, and is quite indefensible and intolerable in every point of view. I have alluded to this condition of affairs in New York in order to ask your aid and co-operation, as chief Federal law officer at that port, in putting an end to it. I believe that existing Federal criminal laws are adequate to bring about the arrest and imprisonment of the guilty, whether passengers or customs officials, if the facts are as represented to me. If the existing laws shall be found by you to be inadequate, I shall be glad to receive your views thereon at an early day, but, meanwhile, my desire and hope is that you will, so far as it may be within your scope of official influence and control, take efficient steps to cause the arrest and punishment criminally of any and every passenger, without regard to social or political influence, who pays or offers to pay any customs official, who receives any money or thing of value in connection with the customs examination of arriving baggage.

ARGUMENTS WERE MADE by Mr. Chandler, of counsel for Paymaster-General Smith, before the District Supreme Court in support of his client's petition praying that the Secretary of the Navy and courtmartial be prohibited from proceeding further in the case against the Paymaster General. Assistant Attorney General Blanty appeared as counsel for respondent. Secretary Whitney, as defendant, says: "This court ought not to have or take further cognizance of said petition and proceedings as to him (said defendant), for that it is the object and purpose of said petition and proceedings to prohibit and restrain him (the said defendant) from the exercise of powers and duties appertaining to his said office of Secretary of the Department of the Navy, which is beyond the jurisdiction of this court and the judicial power of the United States to restrain or interfere with, to meddle with the exercise of said powers and duties of the government of the United States, as this said defendant is taking steps to exercise the same, in his judgment, whether this court can or will take further cognizance of said petition and proceedings.

THE PRECIOUS CARGOES SAFE.

The Treasury Department is informed that the United States steamers Swatara and Yantic, having on board $10,400,000 in silver coin, have entered Chesapeake Bay and will probably arrive at Washington to-morrow. The coin will be transferred to the navy yard to the Treasury Department by Adams Express Company's wagons, which will be guarded by United States marines.

CABINET MEETING.

Secretary Lamar and Attorney-General Garland were the only absentees at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

EATON'S SUCCESSOR.

There is much interest in the probable successor to Eaton as Civil Service Commissioner. The names most prominently mentioned have been those of E. O. Graves, Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Mr. Churchill and Mr. Coon, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

COMMODORE SEMMES SUICIDED

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# A HILL TO CLIMB.

## The New York Democracy at Saratoga

### MAKE A VERY QUICK NOMINATION

### After a Good Deal of Preliminary Sparring —The Platform to be Presented To-day.

*Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.*

SARATOGA, Sept. 24.—Fully as many ladies and prominent personages were present in the Casino at 11:30 this morning, to witness the proceedings of the Democratic convention, as attended the opening of the Republican convention, two days ago.

At exactly 12:30 o'clock the convention was called to order by Chairman O'Brien of the State Committee. Gen. Raines was elected Temporary Chairman. Raines, on taking the chair, addressed the convention at some length. All references to President Cleveland were greeted with cheers.

Representatives of the Anti-Monopoly League and the State Trades Assembly then addressed the convention briefly.

Burke Cochrane then offered strong resolutions against civil service laws, which were greeted with tremendous applause. These resolutions are similar to those adopted by Tammany Hall some months ago.

At 2:15 p. m. the convention adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

The five hours elapsing between the close of the afternoon and the opening of the evening session were occupied by leading delegates in looking after the interests of their respective candidates. The hall was densely crowded when the hour for the evening session arrived. Fully one-half of the spectators were ladies. The delegates were all in their seats at 8. Half an hour after the appointed time Temporary Chairman Raines called the convention to order. The Committee on Contested Seats reported, recommending that the contesting and regular delegations from Westchester be both admitted, but that but one vote for each, also, that the contesting delegation from Chautauqua be admitted as the rightful delegation. The contest in Livingston county was reported as having been settled and withdrawn. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, recommending that the temporary chairman, Hon. George Raines, be made permanent chairman. This was agreed to with applause. A list of vice-chairmen, one from each Congressional district, was also reported and agreed to.

James E. Morrison was chosen Brading Secretary; Thomas F. Gilroy, W. J. Schieffelin, F. C. Schraub, Philo Backus, William S. Andrews and Alonzo B. Cook, Recording Secretaries, and a list of honorary Secretaries, one from each district.

Other permanent officers being agreed upon, Hon. D. Cady Herrick, from the Committee on resolutions, stated that the committee had been unable to complete the report, and requested that it be allowed until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. There were murmurs of disappointment from all over the house.

Senator Eccleside, of New York, moved that the convention proceed at once to the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. A sharp discussion followed, and the motion was lost—ayes, 148½; Noes, 231¼. The vote was considered significant as a test of Governor Hill's strength in the convention.

Action then recurred on the motion to proceed to the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The movers accepted an amendment striking out Lieutenant-Governor, and a motion was made to still further amend to the effect that the convention proceed to nominate candidates for Governor only, and that the ballot thereon be postponed till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. A general dissent immediately went up, and there were cries of "No, no." Considerable discussion followed, it being claimed, on the one hand, that the haste at this time might cause dissensions in making up the remainder of the ticket and, on the other hand, on the other hand, that it was only intended to nominate the candidate for Governor to-night, leaving it till to-morrow to agree on the remainder of the ticket. The question then moved the previous question on the motion to ballot for Governor. There was a call of the roll for ayes and noes on this motion, and the roll call was again gone through with. It resulted, yeas 240, noes 109. On the main question the demand for the ayes and noes was again made and again the call of the roll began. It was interrupted this time by several impatient Democrats, some moving to adjourn and others to suspend the call and proceed to ballot. The chair ruled everything out of order except the call. The main question was ordered by a vote of 270¾ ayes to 109¼ noes.

A. E. O'Connor, of Flemming, arose to nominate Gov. Hill, and as soon as he mentioned his name the convention burst forth in the wild yells and cries of "He's our next Governor!"

Mr. O'Conner spoke briefly in naming his candidate for first place on the ticket. The nomination was seconded by Daniel Lockwood, of Buffalo; Senator Erwin and Bourke Cochrane, of New York, and several others. Col. J. R. Fellows, for the county Democracy of New York, nominated Abram S. Hewitt, saying, however, in the course of his remarks, that he knew there was no chance for his nomination by the convention. A ballot was then taken. The county Democracy voted for Hewitt, who also got a few other scattering votes. The result was announced as follows: Total votes cast, 380; necessary for choice, 191. Hill 338, Hewitt 33, Fellows 1, Flower 1. The result was received with a great demonstration of applause, and shortly after midnight the convention adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

David B Hill, of Elmira, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, was born in Havana, Schuyler (then Chemung) county, on August 29, 1844, and was educated at the academy in that town. In 1870 he was elected to the State Assembly, and in 1871 was re-elected. Hill served one term as Alderman of the Elmira Common Council, and at the expiration of that term in 1882 he was elected Mayor of the city. In September, 1882, he was nominated for Secretary of State on the Democratic State ticket and was elected. Governor Cleveland's election to the Presidency in 1884 raised Mr. Hill to the Governorship. For a number of years Mr. Hill was proprietor of the Elmira Gazette. The Governor is a bachelor.

## A DISCIPLE OF CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The World will say editorially to-morrow: In State politics Governor Hill is a disciple of President Cleveland. He tracked under Cleveland as his Lieutenant for two years, while the latter was Governor, and with few exceptions he has carried out Mr. Cleveland's policy while acting as his successor. At the election of 1882 when Mr. Hill was elected Lieutenant-Governor, his majority was 196,788, being 4,000 larger than that of his chief.

GENERAL CARR ACCEPTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—An Albany special says General Carr, the Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, about whose acceptance there was some doubt in view of his public declaration before the convention, has decided to accept.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

### A Dubious Announcement of Peace and What Followed.

PANAMA, Sept. 24.—An extra number of the Official Gazette has been published by order of General Montaya, announcing the complete subjection of the rebels and the restoration of peace throughout the republic.

At the same time, early in the morning of the 6th a collision took place in the quarter of Panama known as "La Caledonia," between a force of police and Aizpuru. The leader of the rioters was a Mexican named Sandoral and his followers comprised many of those who were exiled some time ago by Guayaquil. Several policemen and several rebels were badly wounded. A number of arrests were made, but the body of the rebels escaped. The Ecuadorian consul in this city yesterday received a dispatch from Guyaquil, saying that a complete victory had been obtained.

## THE BLAND BILL.

### Congressman Warner Thinks He Has a Substitute That Takes Middle Ground and Will Pass.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Congressman Warner, of Ohio, was asked yesterday if he thought the Bland bill could be repealed, without a substitute being provided therefor. In response, Mr. Warner said: "I do not believe it can, and I will say more: I don't believe it ought to be. This is not a mere question of coining a few millions of dollars more or less, but it is a question between bimetallism and monometallism. The present coinage law is the only thread by which silver is held in our monetary system. Strike this law down, without any substitute, and bimetallism is overthrown. The silver men understand this perfectly well. To restore bimetallism, a change in the standard from both metals to one, in the face of the vast indebtedness that now exists in the commercial nations, seems to be nothing less than a stupendous crime. I will introduce my bill, which is intended as a substitute for the Bland bill, at the assembling of Congress. It will be opposed by the extreme gold and the extreme silver men, but I see my proposition to carry it through the House. I think all will agree that such a bill will effect a more permanent settlement of the silver question than would a double settlement of coinage, and so doubt a permanent settlement of that important matter will lead to an immediate and lasting revival of business throughout the country."

## COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

### A Judicial Convention Assembled at Denver.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 24.—The Republican State Judicial Convention this afternoon nominated Hon. Samuel H. Elbert, of Denver, for Judge of the Supreme Court. A series of resolutions was adopted congratulating the party on the death of factionalism in Colorado; endorsing the resolutions of the silver convention held in Denver in January last; deprecating the importation of contract labor; declaring in favor of arbitration to settle disputes between capital and labor, and of civil service laws, etc. Ex-Secretary Teller was present and addressed the convention on the silver question, advocating its free coinage. In the course of his remarks he referred to the action of the Interior Department, inviting a most searching investigation, in defiance of partisan hate or personal bitterness to show a single instance in which the affairs of the department were not administered with honesty and justice.

A notable feature of the proceedings of the convention was the entire absence of factional feeling, the party leaders all speaking and pledging themselves to work together harmoniously hereforth for the success of the party in Colorado.

## A YOUTHFUL CASE

### Of Ravishing and Murder in Ohio.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 24.—The mystery surrounding the death of Clara Ruff, whose mutilated remains were found in a ravine near here yesterday, was partially cleared to-day by the arrest of two boys named James Wiman and John Cramer, neither of them over 12 years old. A thorough investigation was instituted to-day, and suspicious actions of the boys led to their arrest. They strongly asserted their innocence, but finally confessed that the murder was a companion about the same age.

That he made a criminal assault on Miss Huff, but denied that he killed her so that he was compelled to shoot her. The boys say they were fully half a mile from the scene, but heard the pistol shot. They will likely lead to his arrest. The excitement over the brutal murder has not subsided.

## A Day's Racing at Stockton.

STOCKTON, Sept. 23.—At the San Joaquin District Fair to-day the first heat of a special run of one mile and repeat was won by Arthur H. in 1:45¾. The second heat was won by Arthur H. by a neck; time, 1:45¾.

In the Pacific Coast trotting race for two-year olds, the first heat was won by Transit, in 2:36¼; second heat by Senate, in 2:33; third and fourth heats were won by Alcazar, in 2:35¾ and 2:32¾.

In the special trotting race between Carrie F., Belle Spencer and Blaine the first heat was won by Spencer, in 2:26¾. The race was then postponed until to-morrow.

Mrs. Rev. Cronyn, of San Diego was a passenger arriving by the Santa Rosa yesterday. Rev. Cronyn is preaching for Rev. Dr. Fay this month. Mrs. Cronyn is en route to visit a sick sister in Indiana.

S. B. Liddell of Camden, Ala., who recently married a new wife at San Diego, is at the St. Charles, en route to his southern home via San Francisco. He is accompanied by Mrs. J. M. Van Zandt, a cousin of the bride, and the wife of a prominent San Diego merchant.

W. E. High, President of the San Diego County Horticultural Association, arrived by the steamer yesterday, and will remain in Los Angeles till the next boat south. Mr. High is a prominent fruit-grower, owning jointly with his brother a fine 40-acre orchard in the county at a business center, every-thing would have to on. When the companies do not turn out enough men to man the apparatus, fatal delays must occur. To those who have watched any of the fires within the past six months, it need not be said that the most apparent fact has been an utter lack of efficient or rational direction. The department is, and feels itself to be, without a head. Mr. Day himself complains that he has no authority. The situation is unpleasant and dangerous, and important enough to demand attention from the powers that be.

## Dried Mission Grapes.

San Francisco Chronicle.)

The grape-growers in some parts of the State are discouraged at the prices offered them by wine-makers, and in a number of instances the threat is made that they will let their grapes to rot on the vines rather than accept less than what is considered their true value. Especially is this the case with Mission grapes, some of the wine-makers refusing to buy them at any price. It is perhaps not widely known that there is a way of disposing of the despised Mission grape, involving but little expense or trouble, which will return a better profit than if they were sold at the highest prices available for season for choice varieties of wine grapes. The method referred to is simply by drying them. Upon a level piece of ground against a wall, a good threshed straw may be spread, and the bunches of grapes laid upon it until sufficiently dry. They will not need turning, as the warm dry air will readily circulate through the bunches under the fruit, and it will become entirely cured throughout in about three weeks' time, or even less. They should then be gathered up, care being taken to avoid allowing any particles of straw to adhere to the bunches, and may be packed in barrels, sacks or boxes for shipment. Large platforms of lumber are sometimes built at a height of three or four feet from the ground, upon which the grapes are spread, but where it is not desirable to go to much expense in preparing for the crop, which it is not apparent that this offers many advantages over the cheaper method of using straw.

In the San Francisco market at the present time dried Mission grapes are worth 5½ cents per pound, and allowing four to five pounds of fresh fruit (probably less) to one of dried, it is readily seen that fair crops can be raised that will afford a larger source of profit to the grower, especially when it is borne in mind that ten to fifteen tons to the acre are not uncommonly harvested from old Mission vines. These dried grapes are used largely by bakers and restaurant-keepers as a substitute for the higher-priced raisins, and find a ready sale at prices which average about one-half or possibly a little more, than those which are charged for bona fide raisins. Many shipments East have also been made by our wholesale dealers and have found a good market there.

There is no good reason, then, why a pound of the Mission grapes should be allowed to go to waste on account of low prices for wine-making purposes, when by a little trouble they can be converted into a profitable commodity and one which, while not yielding a small fortune per acre, will still give a net profit by no means to be despised.

## Bug-Hunting in the Santa Ana Valley.

Bulletin No. 2, by the Guardian of Insect Pests of the Santa Ana valley, says:

"I give a recipe for a wash which will kill 95 per cent. of the red scale at one spraying. For one barrel of soap, 15 pounds caustic soda, 5 gallons whale or fish oil, 1 pound of lime; dissolve the soda in ten or fifteen gallons of water, in some iron vessel, then add the oil and stir three or four times a day for two days; then bring it to a boiling point; add lime water and water enough to make a barrel. It makes a good soft soap. Use one pound to a gallon of water. You can make this soap without heating if desired. For information regarding the killing of red scale call on J. B. Parker, of Orange. I see fruit-growers spray and do a good job, and then wonder why the bugs are so thick next year. In my opinion, the reason is that the bugs are hatching, more or less, all the time. The red scale hatches every two months. Now, in order to kill them it is necessary to spray again in two months after first spraying. I think two sprayings, if done thoroughly, will finish them.

"Another item. We must have united action, system and vigilance. It is like a man cleaning a piece of foul land. He gets it cleaned and says: 'There, I have it now in good shape,' and goes off and leaves it for a year, but when he returns he wonders why it has not stayed clean as he left it."

Now bring in your big pumpkin lies, but remember you must leave the pumpkins—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith. —[Dexter Herald.



## CITY AND COUNTRY

### PERSONAL.

Saturday, September 19.

V. M. Whigham, Deputy Coroner, is on the sick list.

Miss L. J. Hammond returns from San Francisco to-day.

W. G. Kerckhoff and wife are among the passengers from the north to-day.

Thos. J. Conroy, Assistant Manager of the Pacific Insurance Union, is in the city on business.

John Allman, the well-known stage-line owner, leaves for the north to-day by his own line.

D. Freeman and family, of the Centinela rancho, leave to-day for a visit East, their destination being St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.

L. Blankenhorn, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the L. A. and S. G. V. R. R., has returned with his family from Kansas City.

J. R. Boal and wife started by buggy, yesterday, on a trip to Ventura county, to visit friends. They will be absent a week or ten days.

J. M. Thompson, of San Francisco, a leading spirit in the Second Street Cable Road enterprise, came down yesterday and is at the St. Elmo for a few days.

Assistant District Attorney Geo. W. Knox is again at his post, having recovered—save for an occasional twinge—from the injuries he received some days ago by being thrown from a buggy.

H. Raschen and W. A. Coulter, artists from San Francisco, have settled among us. They will give lessons in painting in all its branches. Their studio is in the Baker block, where they will receive visitors Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 5 p. m.

The Springfield, O., Gazette notices a pleasant family reunion of relatives of the late Silas H. Gard of that city, September 1st. Over 150 guests were present. Among the members of the family present it noted: Mr. and Mrs. M. H. LaFetra (formerly Miss Emma Gard) and two daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woodhead (formerly Miss Ida Gard) and daughter, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Sunday, September 20.

Rev. James T. Ford, of San Bernardino is at the St. Charles.

Miss Kate Sessions, teacher of one of the San Gabriel schools, was in the city yesterday.

Dr. Myers, of San Diego, arrived by the steamer yesterday and will remain till the next boat.

A. Dreyfus, a large wine man, formerly of Anaheim, but now of San Bernardino, is at the Depot Hotel.

Jacob Gruendyke, a San Diego banker and capitalist, was in this city yesterday en route to San Francisco.

M. Dobner, of Anaheim, went to San Francisco on the Orizaba yesterday, to visit his children at Berkeley.

S. Levi, of Klauber & Levi, one of the heaviest San Diego mercantile firms, was in town yesterday en route to San Francisco.

B. L. McLain, the Traveling Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, returned to the city yesterday after a month's absence in the East.

Ex-Supervisor Moesser was in town yesterday. He reports everything lovely in Gospel Swamp—big crops of corn, pumpkins, fruit and such.

Colonel H. H. Markham and family leave this week for Wisconsin, where they will pass a month before our Representative enters upon his duties at Washington.

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## DEMORALIZED.

### That's the Fix of the Los Angeles Fire Department.

### HELPLESS IN CASE OF A GREAT FIRE.

### The Danger the City is Exposed to—How the Fire Companies Have Dwindled Away in Six Months—The Causes.

Thursday, September 24.]

It has for months been apparent to the open-eyed citizen that the Los Angeles fire department was daily getting into worse plight—that the volunteers were falling off and no new ones coming in to take their places; that interest was dead, and dissension at work. Within half a year the department's downward slide has been at a startling pace. Upon each public occasion the turnout of the fire-lads has been smaller and smaller; and if the department were called to turn out in procession to-morrow, it is doubtful if a total of twenty-five men would respond. This is so different from the old regime, when the fire department used to make the most numerous and most elaborate feature of every parade, that many have wondered what could be the cause. A TIMES reporter during yesterday afternoon to a little looking up of the matter, and appends in condensed form the result of a score of interviews:

The Los Angeles Fire Department nominally comprises two engine companies, the Thirty-Eights and the Confidence, each also equipped with a hose carriage; three simple hose companies, the Park, East Los Angeles, and Morris Vineyard; and Vigilance Hook and Ladder Company; with a total supposed membership of about 350 men. It is a strong assertion, but one which does not much miss the baldheaded truth, that there is at present but one of these six companies alive. They were all in pretty good shape six months ago.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTS.

The Thirty-Eights company is the oldest in the city, and has numbered many well-known Angelenos among its members. A year ago it had forty live active members. To-day it thinks it is doing well to muster fifteen. It has not had a meeting in five months, and under the constitution of the company, this really leaves it without a member—meetings being required to be held monthly, as is the case with all the other companies. When there is a fire, the driver and engineer of the engine, and the driver of the hose-cart, turn out. They are all paid men, and live in the engine house. But, outside of that, it is left to time to see how many of the company will be on hand. At the last six fires the driver of the engine has had to handle hose, leaving his team in charge of bystanders, while bystanders had to do the firing for the engine frequently. At the burning of Kohler & Frohling's winery, some weeks ago, the Thirty Eights' engine picked up one member of the company on the way out. *He was the only fireman present at that fire*, outside of the six men who were present as engineers and drivers on the engines and hose carts of the Thirty-Eights and the Twos, and the one driver of Park hose reel. The Indians employed as treaders at the winery had to fire the engines, hold the hoses, etc.; and the drivers of the six teams had to look after the connections, put on the nozzles and direct the streams. When ready to go home, the drivers of the hose carriages had to go back to reservation, with his wife, yesterday on the company

## WAITE AGAIN.

### Likewise Bowen, and Their "Order of New Life."

### ANTECEDENTS OF THE CRANKY COLONY.

**Evidence That There Is Something Worse Than Crankiness in the Heads of the Order—Their Old Home Heard From.**

Tuesday, September 22.]

On the 6th of September the TIMES printed a long article upon Sheridan Waite, Dr. Horace Bowen, and their "Order of New Life" at South Pasadena, having at last traced them to their retreat there. While nothing was yet proved here as to the moral status of the peculiar community, the inference was drawn that this sect, like all similar sects, was not exactly what it should be morally. Evidence on this point now begins to come in. A copy of the abovementioned issue of the TIMES, sent to the Glens Falls, N. Y., Messenger, brings in reply a letter with a copy of that paper of May 29th last. The paper has over three columns on the Order of New Life and its dubious managers—and the sketch does not contain any honey for the Order. It is reprinted from the Vineland News-Times.

The sanitarium run by "Doctors" Waite, Bowen and Carpenter, was formerly located at Eagle Rock, on the Hudson; and they also formerly had a "home" at Saratoga Springs. The News-Times man first got acquainted with "Dr." Sheridan Waite, of the Bowen sanitarium, in the autumn of 1884. The institution was next door to his house, in the suburbs, but he didn't know them nor of them until they had been there eight months. They seem to have been as shy of public notice there as they have been here. They held aloof from all acquaintance with outsiders then as now. Their institution was a "sanitarium," "specially devoted to ladies and children." [A hint of similar character was given here by the TIMES, in the fact that two illegitimate children had been sent to the South Pasadena colony by a wealthy Eastern widow.] The women about the house kept very "shady;" but there was such a squad of infants as to convey the idea of a baby farm. The male Dr. Bowen, head of the institution, and, so far as known, the original evolver of this peculiar crankism, is labeled a piratical swearer and crooked in small money transactions. The Order pretends apparently to devote itself to eradicating disease, mental, moral and physical, by the Bowen system. The course, according to the News-Times, includes: "Starvation at $10 per week; homeopathic medicine; the study of Hebrew, and Bowen's remarkable book done into even more idiotic verse by Waite—and massage." The charge is directly made of immoralities perpetrated by the "Doctors" in connection with the massage treatment. The assage is a process of kneading and shampooing the nude body of the patient by an attendant, something like one of the stages of a Turkish bath. In the baths, however, and with respectable appliers of the massage, male subjects have of course male attendants, while women are rubbed by female attendants. But a girl of the investigator's household climbed a tree one day, and by chance looked into the windows of Bowen & Waite's "Sanitarial Cottage." She saw one of the doctors, himself nude, shampooing a nude woman. A young lady patient of the same cranks, when their sanitarium was located at Eagle Rock, states that she quit the institution hurriedly because one of the "doctors" walked nude into her bedroom. Various minor details are given, which are here crowded out.

OTHER DOINGS-UP.

The Millville (N. J.) Bulletin says: "The last remnant of the 'Overshadowing Power' sanitarium has packed up its trunk and left Vineland. It was a nine days' wonder, which became odorous before the ninth day. Having been let alone to develop its peculiar ideas and practices, it let the cat out of the bag for itself, and died because it wasn't fit to live. It ought to be plain after a while that all the conceivable tomfoolery of the universe can't organize itself and flourish in Vineland. No place in this country has so effectually squelched the unnumbered experiments of crack-brained theorizers as has Vineland; and she has done so by letting them demonstrate their foolishness, and then applying the remedy."

The Worcester, Mass., Daily Spy adds its tribute to Sheridan Waite, then lecturing in New England:

The fool-killer appears to have become entirely unconscious of his duty, judging from the increasing number of ignorant and prattling people who of late find it easy to get the hard cash of numbers of apparently rational persons, in exchange for various kinds of vaporous theories or incoherent jabber, with profess to diseases and its cure.

Last Tuesday afternoon a callow youth with a voice that sadly needed a "cure," bearing the name of Sheridan Waite, talked to an overflowing roomful of people at the Walker Building upon yet a new theory of cure.

He comes from the "Bowen Sanitarium" at Vineland, N. J., where there are many believers in the "cure." It is represented, also, that several Worcester people have attained to that stage of faith in his "system" where cash begins to move from the pocket of the victim to the pocket of the professor.

If it was his purpose to demonstrate that the object of language is to cause agitation of air, he must be voted a success. His theme, so he said, was the "overshadowing power of God." If he had addressed his audience in the language of the mound-builders, it would have comprehended him as fully, and if he had maintained absolute silence he would have presented the assembly with just as much that is worthy of consideration by rational beings. He did neither, but unwound an endless string of English words that must have made even the metaphysical healers turn pale with envy, if any of them were present, in the presentation of the "Bowen method," which is so chaotic that even the "faith cure" becomes easy in comparison.

This forward and unripe professor thinks he has discovered a subtle key to the Bible, by which he has ciphered out that it is not a historical record of historical events, or even an approximately correct account of the spiritual growth and development of the race. The Bible is simply an allegorical picture of the development of the human soul, together with a sort of map of the soul's attributies. He had a chart, which was an improvement upon his talk, because it could be seen, and the colors upon it were not of themselves especially objectionable. The chart was a sort of "Black Valley Railroad," over which the soul had traveled since creation, and it was very clear and lucid—to the lecturer. The milk in the cocoanut—the object of the hour's yearning talk—was to advocate some sort of "system" for the cure of disease by which "the Eve in man" was to get the underhold in the wrestle and pitch the disease over the ropes onto the heads of the orchestra—knock it completely out before the end of one round. " " "

In the old days there used to be maintained a town pound into which all stray cattle were driven and kept to be claimed by an owner, but the fact that such persons as the one here referred to roam about unmolested is the best possible proof that the custom has fallen into decadence.

## BACK AND AT WORK.

**County Recorder Miles Once More on Duty.**

Tuesday, September 22.]

County Recorder C. E. Miles got home from his northern trip Sunday, and was met at the depot by a number of friends, who were glad to see him. Yesterday noon he turned over to Auditor Montaño the delayed August fees, and settled the case so far as its pecuniary features are concerned. He spoke readily with a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon; said he ought to have turned in his fees on the first Monday in the month, but had never been in the habit of doing so. Had almost always run beyond the legal time before making his settlements. This had been the custom for years, in his own and other county offices. Auditor Montaño had never objected to the delay so far as he knew. He had slipped away from the city quietly, as was his wont, and intended to go to Lang's. Felt sick, however, and concluded to go on to San Francisco. Had done so; and the first he knew of any trouble was upon reading a dispatch in the Chronicle. Then he came home as soon as he could. Was sorry the thing had happened, but had no one to blame but himself, and felt it would teach him—and perhaps some others—a lesson. The law ought to be carried out to the very letter, and should be, so far as he was concerned, hereafter. He is nearly sick with the same affection he had before leaving—a terrible cold in the lungs—and looks ill. He was at his desk yesterday.

## CONNOLLY COUNTERED.

**An Allegation of Mrs. Josie Connolly in the Perkins-Baldwin Case Exploded.**

On the 25th of August the TIMES published a statement made by Josie M. Connolly showing the connection of herself and the notorious witness Gregory with the Baldwin-Perkins breach-of-promise case, in the course of which Mrs. Connolly used the name of R. H. Lloyd, Esq., the well-known attorney of San Francisco, alleging or intimating that Lloyd gave Gregory money for his deposition and then cheated him out of his money, etc., etc.

The TIMES made no statement of its own touching this feature of the case, but merely published the somewhat sensational statement of Mrs. Connolly, which was obtained in a regular and legitimate way and given to the public as a part of the general history of the case.

It now appears that the woman drew a powerful long bow as respects at least one feature of the case, viz., that connecting Lloyd with it as counsel for Baldwin. That gentleman denies, point-blank, that he is or has been an attorney in the case. It appears that Baldwin wished Lloyd to take charge of it, but that the latter declined, and the only connection he had with the matter was this: Baldwin's agent went to Lloyd's office and said there was a witness by the name of Gregory whose testimony he wished taken (pursuant to notice already given) before Holland Smith, Notary Public. Baldwin's agent outlined to Lloyd the testimony that the witness would give, and shortly before the time appointed for taking the deposition, the agent went to Lloyd's office with Gregory, whom the attorney says he had never seen before, and had only a short talk with him before the deposition commenced. Gregory was examined before Mr. Lloyd, his deposition taken and signed, and that was the whole extent of Lloyd's connection with the case, and the last seen of the witness by Lloyd, who says he never had any talk whatsoever with Gregory about money matters, and never paid him any money directly or indirectly; never had any of his money, or any on his account, and never had anything whatever to do with or say to him, excepting as above related.

These facts appears to be conclusive and to completely exonerate Mr. Lloyd.

## NOT DUBOIS.

**Bound to be His Mother-in-Law, Anyhow.**

Wednesday, September 23.]

A young man connected by ties of blood with the leading grocery of the First Ward, and soon, it is understood, to have a pecuniary interest in the concern, was the victim of a bad case of mistaken identity the other day. He was in a horse-car with a friend, when a middle-aged lady approached him triumphantly and said, "Ha! Ha! I've found you at last, have I?"

"Beg pardon, madam, but you have the advantage of me," he said politely.

"What! Do you mean to say that you ain't Dubois? You're the fellow that married my daughter up in Oregon two years ago, and then run away and left her. I know you. I've got your picture, and I can prove it's you."

"But my name isn't Dubois," protested the now worried young man. "It's Cr——. I never saw you before, and I never married any girl in Oregon, and never ran away and left her. You've mistaken the man."

"No, I hain't," she persisted, while the victim's companion put in his oar with "Why, aren't you ashamed to go back on your mother-in-law that way?"

The unhappy young man finally got his Nemesis to let him alone for the time, promising that if she would come to his house that he would prove to her satisfaction that he wasn't her son-in-law. Next day she did call at the office, and the young man felt that he had plain sailing. He called up one of the clerks and asked, "What is my name?" But the clerk "dropped," and replied he didn't know what the real name of the gentleman was, but he was known here as Cr——. Then the veteran manager was called out, and he was equally provoking. In answer to the old lady's queries, none of the force could certify that the victim's name wasn't Dubois, or that he didn't have half a dozen wives up the coast. When the alleged mother-in-law produced the picture of Dubois, they all agreed that it favored Henry mightily, and Henry became very sick. It was simply a case of strong resemblance, but it created no end of fun.

## HELIANTHUS OLIVERI.

**New Sunflower Discovered by an Angeleno Botanist.**

Prof. J. C. Oliver, late principal of the Eighth street school, is an enthusiastic botanist. About a year ago he discovered, in the lowlands on the road to Santa Monica, an entirely new and very marked variety of sunflower. The flower, theretofore unknown, was sent to the venerable Professor Asa Gray of Harvard College, one of the most noted botanists in the world. In honor of the discoverer, Prof. Gray named the plant *Helianthus Oliveri* (Oliver's sunflower). Prof. Oliver has specimens blooming at his residence on Hill street, between Tenth and Eleventh. One is sixteen feet tall; and he has had 150 blooms at once on one plant. The flowers are about two inches in diameter, and pale yellow in color. The leaves are ashy gray. It is needless to say that the discoverer is as "happy as a big sunflower."

**Remarkable Fire in a Pit.**

In the land of Francisco Ruiz at La Brea, they were digging a well; at the depth of forty-five feet Erasmo Duran, the man who was working below, evidently struck a rock, and suddenly a great flame issued from the pit to the height of twenty feet or so, singing the hair of the man at the windlass, Francisco Ruiz. Wonderful to tell, the man below was not killed, although he was so badly scorched that his skin came off his hands and face. His escape is ascribed to his clothing being entirely wet from sweating at his work, and it did not take fire. Fire is still burning at the bottom of the well.

**County Assessments Raised.**

Tuesday, September 22.]

The State Board of Equalization on Saturday night completed its work in equalizing the assessments. The assessments of the following counties were raised: Alameda 12½ per cent., Kern 15, Lake 10, Los Angeles 20, Napa 10, San Francisco 12½, Santa Clara 10, Santa Barbara 15 and Sonoma 10. The total increase is $49,205,185. The applications of San Luis Obispo and San Benito counties for a lower assessment were denied. The State rate of taxation was fixed at 54 cents and 4 mills on the $100.

## A RIGHT OF WAY,

### And How It Was Contested by J. V. York.

### ENGINEER JEWETT FELLED WITH A ROCK.

**A Strip of Land that Has Enhanced Wonderfully in Value of Late—An Appeal to the Courts.**

Wednesday, September 23.]

J. V. York holds a five years' lease on a strip of ground aligning the river on the west side near the Downey avenue bridge. This lease, he claims, was executed and acknowledged by Mrs. Wilhart, the owner of the property, but was not placed on record. The lease has now about sixteen months to run. York formerly devoted the land to growing feed, but last year it was flooded and a good deal of sand was deposited upon it, rendering it nearly or quite useless. Recently, however, the land came into some request, as it lay across the projected line of the San Gabriel Valley Railway. The company purchased from Mrs. Wilhart a right of way across the piece, paying her therefor $500. But when the company attempted to grade its road-bed across the land the other day it was met with vigorous opposition from J. V. York, who claimed possession under his lease, and would not vacate for a less consideration than $500. The Company attempted to secure what it considered its rights, and on Monday evening began to throw up a roadbed on the lot. Yesterday morning the work was resumed, but the tenani, York, was on hand early and drove the laborers away. Two wagons, loaded with dirt, were on the ground, one of which the men succeeded in dumping, but the other was temporarily abandoned, the horses being unhitched from it and driven away. York held the fort unmolested until the arrival of the Pasadena train, when Treasurer Washburn and Chief Engineer Jewett stepped over to see what the matter was. Washburn was armed with the Company's deeds from Mrs. Wilhart, upon which he demanded possession of the land. York, in turn, was equipped with his lease, upon which he insisted on holding the land. After a slight wordy controversy, Washburn and Jewett declared their intention to dump the wagon load of dirt on the ground. York declared that they should do nothing of the kind, and jumped upon the wagon. Jewett and Washburn took hold of opposite ends of one of the side boards for the purpose of lifting it, and York put his foot on it to hold it down. Washburn says that York picked up a large stone and first menaced him with it, but quickly turned and hurled it at Jewett. Jewett dodged, but the missile struck him in the back of the head, stretching him on the ground, senseless for a moment. This ended hostilities.

Mr. Jewett was helped up town as soon as he was sufficiently restored, and his wound was dressed. It proves an ugly scalp wound, but is not necessarily dangerous.

York says that Jewett addressed an opprobrious epithet to him and was about to strike him with a rock before he (York) hurled the stone that laid Jewett low. This version is not substantiated by Mr. Washburn.

York was arrested on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, and his examination was set for October 1, before Justice Ramsey, with bail fixed at $250.

Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of Washburn and Jewett on the charges of misdemeanor, and their cases are to come before Justice Austin.

York visited the TIMES office last evening and related his story substantially as given above. He admitted that the land in dispute was of little use to him, especially since the flood, that the sum of $500 demanded by him from the railroad was considerably in excess of the rent he was paying, but he thought that was his own affair.

"Then you would have made a pretty good speculation of it if you had got your price?" queried the reporter.

"Well, I calculate I should have held my own," responded York.

When asked why he did not carry his case into court to protect his rights, he said he was too poor a man to fight it in the courts; the other way suited him best.

## HIGH LICENSE.

**After Long Delay Council Passes the License Ordinance.**

Wednesday, September 23.]

The license ordinance passed by Council yesterday is of considerable radicalness. The changes from preceding license rates are neither many nor very marked, save in one or two departments. Circuses are not encouraged, the license hereafter to be demanded from them being one thousand dollars a day. Side-shows will have to pay $25 a day. Dance houses are practically prohibited by a license of $20 per day. It is on the liquor interests, however, that the ordinance puts its foot down hard. Brewers and distillers will pay $10 per month; wholesale liquor dealers $20 (formerly $5 and $10). Saloons, clubhouses and all other places where liquors or intoxicating drinks of any sort are sold or given away in retail quantities, now paying $10 per month (and a very few $15) will have to come up with $50 on the first Monday of each month, when all licenses are payable in advance. Dr. Frencl and Mr. McGarry were the only Councilmen who voted against this figure. It is further provided that no license shall be issued for any saloon or similar place without a written permit from the Police Commissioners. Anyone who sells or gives liquor to any minor shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $500; and his license shall be revoked, and no new one will be issued to him for one year. The above legislation has been designed by Council to weed out the saloons. Chief of Police Horner stood by as this section was passed, and said: "That'll knock more than half of all the saloons in the city."

## A BUG MASS MEETING.

**Orchardists and Vineyardists Summoned to Rally for Self-Protection.**

Wednesday, September 23.]

We, the undersigned, realizing that the time has come when a general uprising of the people of this county is necessary, in order to secure such action on the part of our local lawmakers as will secure a speedy and effectual extermination of the cottony cushion scale bug from our orchards and vineyards, would earnestly urge all interested to meet in mass meeting on Saturday evening next, at 7.30 o'clock, at the Board of Trade rooms, Baker block, to give expression to their views, and to secure such measures as are now deemed necessary:

I. W. Hellman, E. F. Spence, J. S. Chapman, C. Ducommun, A. Haas, J. DeBarth Shorb, J. M. Elliott, E. L. Mayburv, S. G. Giroux, J. F. Crank, L. W. Dennis, Eug. Germain, Sidney Lacey, R. F. Del Valle, Henry M. Smith, Geo. S. Hupp, J. F. Walker, H. H. Boyce, M. G. McKoon, G. W. Chaffey, W. T. Williams, Geo. H. Bonebrake, John D. Bicknell, Jno. Mansfield.

## LOCKED OUT,

**With an Unwelcome Visitor Behind the Door.**

Wednesday, September 23.]

There was a sensation in the Kuriz block, on North Main street, shortly after midnight this morning. A prominent and well-known Briton had returned from San Francisco during the day, and at night sought his room in the aforesaid block. But a fair damosel of Spanish blood was there before him. Hearing of his arrival in town, she had climbed, crawled and tumbled until she got in by the back way, after almost incredible exertions; and when he tried the door she sat behind it and held the key. He threatened and cajoled, but she would none of it, and he finally went for help. Returning with Officer McMahon, that sturdy peace-preserver demanded entrance. The dame merely replied, "Do your duty as an officer." Then McMahon gave a jump and put his big shoulder to the door and it caved. The Briton got hold of his cash and watch and then felt easy. He did not care to further trouble his fair one, of whom he plainly stood in considerable awe. She, however, will to-day swear out a warrant against him for battery, alleging that he struck her. She stated that she had lived with him for five years as his mistress, but that recently he got her to sign papers releasing him from all obligations. She claims that she did not fully understand the meaning of the documents. It is thought likely that there will be some sensational developments in the case.

## BRIEFS.

Tuesday, September 23.

The Athletic Base-ball Club of this city beat the Westminster boys, 22 to 12, at Anaheim Landing Sunday.

In the quarter-mile dash at Agricultural Park yesterday, Jesus Marron's Lardo beat N. A. Covarrubias's Otto K. Time, 0:24.

In the divorce case of Smith vs. Smith, Judge Brunson yesterday awarded plaintiff $50 a month alimony and $100 attorney's fees.

The new church at Compton was dedicated Sunday with appropriate exercises. There was an attendance so large that many could not get inside.

Twenty-nine deeds, nine mortgages, seven releases, ten miscellaneous papers and four marriage licenses were filed with the County Recorder yesterday.

Quong Chang and Ah Sohm were arrested by Special Officer Ketler yesterday for keeping hogs inside the city limits. They put up $10 each for appearances.

N. A. Covarrubias yesterday withdrew from County Auditor Montaño's bond. Notice of withdrawal was served and accepted. John Robarts will, it is understood, fill the vacancy.

Blanche Muller and William Doe, accused of "standing up" a Chinaman, were before Justice Austin yesterday and demanded separate examinations. The bail of Muller was fixed at $750.

Rev. J. W. Ellis on Sunday finally severed his connection with the First Presbyterian church, whose congregation has waited long for this event. Rev. W. J. Chichester, of Germantown, Pa., will be called to fill the vacancy.

A well-dressed man giving his name as Cook, and hailing from Kansas City, succumbed to the heat in the plaza yesterday. He had been drinking, and declares that Sunday night he was robbed of $50. He was brought around by proper treatment.

Mrs. Saladini, of 222 Upper Main street, wants Jog. Stefanini apprehended. She says he has lived with her five years, and on the 17th ran away with $500 of her money. She offers a reward. He is an Italian, 42 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, had a black moustache, and is blind in one eye.

Wednesday, September 23.

At 7 o'clock last evening a force of fifteen men went to work excavating for a turn-table at the Spring-street terminus of the Second-street cable road.

District Deputy A. W. Hall, and officers from the Los Angeles and San Pedro lodges, go out to El Monte to-day to institute a lodge of the U. O. A. M.

Seventeen deeds, seven mortgages, seven releases, two chattel mortgages, one water claim and one marriage license, were filed with the County Recorder yesterday.

Capt. P. M. Darcy went north yesterday with McCrea and Gilliland, forger and crank, respectively. There are now no convicts or cranks on hand to be packed away.

Colton Lodge, No. 531, I. O. G. T., has passed appropriate and complimentary resolutions on the departure of its W. C. T., Shirley C. Ward, who has come to this city to practice law.

Hereafter no city license will be issued to fakirs to carry on games in which rings are tossed at knives, and that sort of thing. San Francisco courts have decided that these are gambling games.

The Lacy & Viereck Hardware Company has issued a circular to the effect that from January 1st they will not sell to any other interests which demand his attention will, January 1st, retire from the firm.

## DISAGREED.

**The Case of "Jap" Randol the Los Nietos Shootist.**

Tuesday, September 22.]

The case of W. J. Randol, better known as "Jap," occupied the attention of Judge Cheney and a jury yesterday. Randol was charged with assault to murder. Several months ago he got into a drunken row with two Elisalde brothers and shot both of them, while they made a terrible hole in him with a load of buckshot. Randol has quite recovered, and so has one of the brothers; but though the other is alive, it is said the wound will eventually cause his death. The jury went out at 4.20 p. m. and came in at 8.55 last night, being unable to agree. It is understood that ten stood for acquittal and two for conviction. There was no doubt that Randol did the shooting, but whether in self defense or not, it was hard to determine.

## THE CABLE ROAD.

**The Eleven-ton Cable Successfully Stretched Yesterday.**

Early yesterday morning the work of stretching the cable of the Second Street Cable road was begun. The end of the cable was put into the grip of a dummy, and the dummy was dragged along by sixteen horse and mules. The undertaking was less troublesome than had been feared, and at 1 o'clock p. m. the whole cable was in its place. The two ends will be spliced to-day, but the road will probably not be opened to public travel for a couple of weeks, it being intended to give everything the most thorough testing first. The turntable is now being put in at the eastern terminus of the line.

**Select Knights A. O. U. W.**

By proclamation of the Supreme Commander, Hon. Clark D. Knapp, of Albion, N. Y., a Grand Legion for California is ordered instituted, and Comrade Wm. A. Fox, of Los Angeles, is appointed Instituting Officer.

Three comrades are appointed a committee on laws and their supervision, to-wit: Comrade Wm. H. Jordan, San Francisco; Comrade A. Cobler, Los Angeles; Comrade Oscar Robinson, Colusa.

Three comrades are appointed a committee of arrangements, to-wit: Comrade Wm. A. Fox, Los Angeles; Comrade Thos. Murray, San Francisco; Comrade B. E. Collins, San José.

These committees are instructed to get to work at once, that an early day may be set for the work, and it is hoped that Los Angeles shall be designated as the place of organizing the Grand Legion of the Select Knights of California.

**Information Wanted.**

Wm. B. Colville, of Callao, Peru, writes to the TIMES seeking information concerning a Mr. Dippie, (French) "whom I knew in Sacramento in 1852. He was burned out in October and went to Los Angeles with his family to cultivate grape vines. I left San Francisco in December, 1854, and have not heard of him since that time." Mr. Colville will be obliged for information from any source regarding Mr. Dippie.

**Trout with Wings.**

Portland Oregonian.]

The latest fish story comes from Latourelle Falls, and is attributed to Eugene Protzman. The fish in the lake near the falls leap several inches clear of the water to catch the flies which "Profz" offered them. The other day he got his line entangled in the boughs of a tree which leans over the lake, and, despairing of ever getting it clear, sat down on the shore in order to do the subject justice at his ease. He was much astonished to see a fine trout leap upon the sloping tree trunk, wiggle along up it, and then climb out on a limb and then make a jump and fasten himself on the hook dangling in midair, where he kicked his life away in a most joyous manner.

## OJOS CALIENTES Y FRIO.

### Life and Laziness Lying at San Juan Capistrano Springs.

### MANY ATTRACTIONS OF THE SPOT.

**The Waters and Their Virtues—Fine Camping Grounds—Splendid Woods—Towering Peaks—Deer-Hunting Extraordinary.**

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO SPRINGS, Sept. 15.—There are only about fifty visitors at the famed San Juan Capistrano Springs at this late day in the season. From Los Angeles, I find Mrs. T. D. Mott, who is the guest of Mrs. Marcus Forster, and Mr. Sweeny and family. From Centinela ranch, Jonas P. Wanvig, James Root, Edward Root and James A. Root, who are enjoying a needed rest after a successful harvest. Marcus Forster and family, of San Juan Capistrano, are here, while Santa Ana and vicinity furnish the remainder of the campers. [Mrs. Mott has since returned to Los Angeles.]

HOT AND COLD WATER.

The road to the springs, except the last few miles, is good. Nature has been liberal in her endowment of this country with medicinal springs, and the country is still almost in its primitive state. Nature's reservoir is overflowing and the water, hot and cold, gushes out of almost every hill. A comfortable bath house of ten rooms has been erected and is under the superintendency of Mr. Miguel Krashewski. The superintendent has lived in this neighborhood about thirty years, and devotes his entire time to the visitors. The hot water at the bath house has a temperature of 126° Fahrenheit, and the cold springs are of a comfortable drinking temperature. The principal components are sulphur, iron and borax, though it does not smell or taste as strongly as the waters of the iron-sulphur springs at Fulton Wells.

A GENERAL CURE-ALL.

What it cures I cannot say. There are people here bathing zealously for rheumatism, paralysis, dyspepsia, rumination and other nameless or imaginary diseases, and each of them has a different experience to report; all favorable, however. When a visitor appears the old campers set him down at once as an invalid, and want to know what he or she has come to cure. If he is as robust as the æsthetic John Sullivan, of Boston, he is questioned closely as to his chronic or organic ailments. In my own case, being a little weak, except in appetite, I was at once put on the consumptive list. It nonplussed the camp that I did not rush to the baths to cure my alloted disease. I heard of frequent inquiries in my absence of "How is the old boy getting along?" and when my companion told them there was nothing the matter with me, I was blacklisted as a deceiver and impostor, who shocked the proprieties of the camp. One antiquated chap from Gospel Swamp, to make assurance doubly sure, made a personal inquiry as I was taking it easy on the blankets in the tents. "Well, are the waters improving you?" "I think so." "Are the baths doing you any good?" "Oh, yes." "How many have you taken?" "None." This was horrifying to my questioner, who, by the way, has got quite deaf since his visit to this mountain-Arcadia. He then wanted to know if I observed any difference in the air, and a negative answer put him in a brown study. He gave me a parting shot, however, in saying: "I thought somebody said you were consumptive," the I in the last word being pronounced like that in knife, and here I had been bowling at him for a few minutes like a stump speaker addressing a deaf and dumb asylum by mistake. At last, in self-defense, after a week's stay, I took a cane in one hand and an overcoat over my arm and started for the bath-house. The bath was pleasant and beneficial, but when I got back to camp a big dog had had become a habitué of our domicile failed to recognize me, and tried to prevent me hanging up the bathing towel. The effect of the bath astonished me so that I postponed the remainder for a few days, though the big dog and his owner have returned to Los Angeles. This may be considered a puff for the springs or a proof of lack of perception in the dog, just as you take it. However, as the theologians say, faith is a gift, and faith in healing springs has been prevalant since the days of Ponce de Leon. With salubrious days, cool nights, nutritious food, calm rest, sulphur water and an absence of quack doctors, visitors should improve.

A BIG DEER STORY.

I would like to entertain you with a big fish story, but since last year's heavy overflows large trout are scarce, but hunting is prime. Hardly a day passes but hunters bring in deer, and quail are very abundant. Mr. Lamb, of Santa Ana, was here last, brought in a buck that weighed, when dressed, 246½ pounds, and on last Sunday the hunters brought in five deer. This is a big buck story, but well authenticated. It is a good thing when the usual fish story cannot be told that a reliable hunting story is handy. Some of the hunters are out to-day who will, no doubt, return loaded with game and stories.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

As I sit in camp under a majestic live oak, the eye in every direction is greeted with mountain peaks and the valley looks a sylvan paradise. Cations open, like closets in an old house, where least expected, some of them appearing as if never disturbed by the foot of man. Here wild alfalfa, wild oats and other feed grows in abundance; hot and cold sulphur water, pure mountain springs and running streams are everywhere. Altogether it is a rural elysium, its only permanent residents being a few bee men, whose pets thrive on the white sage and other honey-producing plants. The springs have been well patronized this season and were there a railroad to San Juan Capistrano, twelve miles distant, the number of visitors would be largely increased. C.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

### "THE AZUSA."

SETTLEMENT OF THE WATER TROUBLES.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

COVINA, Sept. 22.—Pasadena celebrated, and is happy over the advent of the railroad into that place, and we are equally joyous over the late decision rendered in Judge Brunson's department of the Superior Court settling the Azusa water troubles. The decision is looked upon by the residents of the valley as just to all parties concerned, and especially the stockholders of the Azusa Water Development Company. It give us the developed and surplus water, which is abundant for the territory under the company's ditch. Our developed water is the purest of water, and will be piped for domestic purposes. J. S. Phillips, the superintendent of the company's works, has surveyors on the ground locating the pipe lines, and the work of piping the water has practically commenced. The first day's work of the surveyors was to locate the large reservoir, and teams were put to work yesterday with a gang of men to build the dam and build the levees. The reservoir will be about three hundred feet square and fifteen feet deep, and will be lined with a strong layer of cement. This will be used to store water, and, should the supply from the river prove insufficient during the summer, it will be used to supply the deficiency. In the arroyo in which this reservoir is located a series of reservoirs can be built of like capacity for a mile, and as the rich lands lying south of us are settled, the company will build reservoirs, as the demand for water requires them. The abundance of water in the San Gabriel river during eight months of the year, will insure the filling of twenty such reservoirs. By the means of this system of storing water during the winter season, the La Puente tract and the tract owned by Maj. Geo. H. Bonebrake, of Los Angeles, could be abundantly supplied. The future outlook for business as a town and the Azusa valley as a community was never brighter, and with the advent of the L. A. & S. G. V. R. R. through the valley, we will become a community that Los Angeles city—which we are proud of—need not be ashamed of, but may look upon with pride. Our local railroad will find no richer valley or finer climate or scenery from the beginning to the terminus of their line than the Azusa.

Two more stores are to be erected in Covina, and a very handsome cottage is being built. The lumber for one of the stores, that of Mr. Eastman, is being placed upon his lot, and the lumber for the other one will probably be delivered this week.

The water decision has stirred up considerable life in real estate matters, and considerable land changed hands last week. The most notable was that of E. Anderson to Mr. Turner, and J. F. Barnes to Sheriff Gard, of Los Angeles. Mr. Gard is having his place of forty acres cleared up, and if he ever wishes to retire from public life for enjoy climate and scenery, he could not have located in a more romantic and healthful valley than the Azusa.

D. U. P.

### SIERRA MADRE.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS AND OTHER NOTES.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

SIERRA MADRE, Sept. 21.—The beach is popular again as the weather becomes warmer.

The new Episcopal Church will be begun this week, the contract being let to one of our local carpenters.

Mr. Cates has sold his five-acre place to one Mr. Lewis lately from England. The price paid was $1,300.

Mr. Stephen Norris has bargained for one-half of Mr. Wilson's 20-acre place at $300 per acre for a relative in the East. The same gentleman has already purchased ten acres of Mr. Renfro for his mother who will soon leave Canada for California.

Sierra Madre is following the example of other colonies in subdividing her small places. One man makes a nice house and get lots of climate from a small piece of land.

Quite a number of our people attended the railroad jollification at Pasadena last week.

Joseph Goodwin is back again at Sierra Madre, and is convalescing quite rapidly.

There are fifty-five scholars attending the school this term—twenty-five in Mrs. Jones's room and the balance in Mrs. Tuttle's room. The school trustees believe in patronizing home talent when they can be just as well, and perhaps better served, both teachers being residents here.

The readers of the MIRROR at Sierra Madre take sort of a family interest and pride in the prosperity of the paper since one of their own number has taken a position upon the editorial staff. Those who were familiar with his style of writing in former years can easily discern his "hand-writing on the wall" all over the paper. Mr. Spalding seems to wield with equal force the pen in the editorial sanctum, or the mattock and crowbar in cleaning land and building up a beautiful home, such as he now has at Sierra Madre.

B. B.

**A Card.**

Madame Lassaugus begs to announce that having had, during her visit to San Francisco, the pianos of the New York firm of Hasleton Bros. brought under her notice, she was so pleased with their wonderful tone, touch and finish that she at once selected a Concert Opera Grand for her public concerts in this city and for her own private use.

She unhesitatingly indorses them as the finest pianos made, and has given her certificate to the makers to that effect. How remarkable a piano she considers them may be found in the fact that she immediately accepted the agency for them when asked so to do for Los Angeles city and county.

She invites her friends and the public who desire to purchase a piano to call and inspect the "Hasleton," if they would secure something exceptionally fine at a moderate price and a novelty in this city. They can be purchased for cash or installments. "Musical College Block," 32 South Spring street, between First and Second. Office hours, 1 to 4 p. m.

### For Sale?

20 FINE MILCH COWS FOR SALE cheap; a bargain for the lot. Address MARSELLERS BIXBY, Compton. Or call at the ranch, four miles southeast of Postoffice.


# J. T. SHEWARD, SPRING AND FIRST STREET.

Every department is full and complete with the largest stock and the greatest variety of bargains ever offered in this city. We are only able in the limits of this advertisement to quote a few prices, but each and every article in the house will be found equally as low. 100-yard Spool Silks in all colors, 5c, worth 10c. Darning Cotton 1c, Needles 5c, a good Hair Brush and a good Dressing Comb for 19c. HANDKERCHIEFS at 3c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 15c, 16c, 18c, 19c, up. Big Bargains.

**A GOOD UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT, 49c, WORTH 75c.**

**GENTS' FINE NECKWEAR, 25c, WORTH 75c.**

**GENTS' FINE NECKWEAR, 49c, WORTH $1.00.**

**BIG JOBS ALL THROUGH OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.**

We have always sustained the reputation of selling domestics the cheapest, and this season we are better prepared than ever before to go under the lowest price that has ever been made. Prints from 3½c up, Muslins from 3½c up, good all-linen crash 12½c, worth 20c. Big jobs in Flannels and Cassimeres for men's wear. All through our HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR department extraordinary low prices are the one ruling feature. Hosiery from 5c per pair up. Special bargains in our 50-cent quality of underwear. In this department we can do you good prices very much under last season's quotations.

## OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is the big feature of our house. One entire side devoted exclusively to this stock. We are throwing out big lines at less than the cost of manufacture. Double-fold Cashmere only 12½c. All-wool yard-wide Cashmeres, all colors, fine quality, only 50c, worth 85c. All the new rough wool effects at extremely low prices. Every day in the week we hold special sales, and at these times no regard is paid to the cost of the goods. The main object is to sell the goods cheap enough, draw trade for the house, and this we are doing, as the large crowd will daily testify.

***Opening up this week our BIG BOOK DEPARTMENT. Opening up this week a big lot of NEW SOUVENIRS.***

Which will be given free to all purchasers. We positively sell Notions the cheapest, as all patrons of the house will readily testify. We positively sell Dress Goods the cheapest, and why should we not? We are the only house that buys all goods in the Eastern Cities, which give us a very great advantage over houses that draw their supplies from San Francisco. Sole Agent for BALL'S HEALTH CORSETS. We sell a good 50-cent corset for 25c. The leading house on HOOP SKIRTS AND BUSTLES.

**VISIT OUR BIG CLOAK DEPARTMENT**

Every purchaser of a cloak, it matters not what price, will receive a Handsome Book free. The book alone in worth $1. We sell BLANKETS the cheapest. We sell COMFORTS the cheapest.

An Examination Will Convince You of This Fact.



# EIGHT REASONS

## Why We Succeed in our Enterprise.

1. *Because we do as we advertise.*
2. *Because we sell goods at less than the cost of material.*
3. *Because we guarantee a genuine tailor-made suit at ready-made prices.*
4. *Because we guarantee a perfect fit.*
5. *Because we alter goods to fit the purchaser free of charge.*
6. *Because we give the purchaser more than he anticipates for his money.*
7. *Because we have the confidence of the public.*
8. *Because we never allow a garment to be misrepresented.*

AT THE ORIGINAL

# MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS,

NO. 3 S. MAIN ST., OPPOSITE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Which extends a cordial invitation to all who are anxious to inspect our handsome display of Suitings and Overcoats, and compare our prices with the ready-made clothing houses. We offer tailor-made suits for LESS THAN THE CHARGE FOR SHOP CLOTHING.

BEHOLD OUR PRICE LIST AS A GUIDE.

| SUITS. | | OVERCOATS. | | PANTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $25 | Mer'nt-tailor made suits for $12.00 | $35 | Mer-tail'r made overcoats for $10.00 | $ 6 | Merchant-tailor made pants at 3.00 |
| 30 | Mer'nt-tailor made suits for 14.00 | 30 | Mer-tail'r made over

# D, SPRING AND FIRST STREET.

full and complete with the largest stock and the greatest variety this city. We are only able in the limits of this advertisement each and every article in the house will be found equally as low. colors, 5c, worth 10c. Darning Cotton 1c, Needles 5c, a good Dressing Comb for 19c. HANDKERCHIEFS at 3c, 5c, 6c, 16c, 18c, 19c, up. Big Bargains.

**ED SHIRT, 49c, WORTH 75c.**

**CKWEAR, 25c, WORTH 75c.**

**NECKWEAR, 49c, WORTH $1.00.**

**LL THROUGH OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.**

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| ITS. | OVERCOATS. | PANTS. |
|---|---|---|
| ade suits for $12.00 | $25 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for $10.00 | $ 6 Merchant-tailor made pants at $3.00 |
| ade suits for 14.00 | 30 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for 11.50 | 8 Merchant-tailor made pants at 4.00 |
| ade suits for 16.50 | 40 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for 14.75 | 10 Merchant-tailor made pants at 5.00 |
| ade suits for 18.25 | 45 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for 20.00 | 12 Merchant-tailor made pants at 6.00 |
| ade suits for 20.00 | 50 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for 22.00 | 15 Merchant-tailor made pants at 7.00 |
| ade suits for 23.00 | 60 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for 26.50 | 18 Merchant-tailor made pants at 8.50 |
| ade suits for 28.00 | 70 Mer-tail'r made overcoats for 30.00 | |
| ade suits for 30.00 | | |
| ade suits for 35.00 | | |

L ALTERATION DONE FREE OF CHARGE TO INSURE A GOOD FIT.

## We Succeed in our Enterprise.

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use we never allow a garment to be misrepresented.

AT THE ORIGINAL

## IT CLOTHING PARLORS,

SOUTH MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, **NO. 3**

Open every night until 9 o'clock. Saturday night until 10 o'clock

GHTED BY ELECTRICITY.



### MILES HEARD FROM.

**His Friends Declare That He Will Return Sunday.**

**LOCATED AT LAST IN SAN FRANCISCO.**

**Very Serious Charges Hanging Over the Ex-ex-ex Recorder If He Does Come Back —The Grand Jury on End.**

[Saturday, September 19.]

The publication by the TIMES yesterday of the exact facts in the case of County Recorder Charles E. Miles, caused more or less sensation. The main facts had become noised around, but the details and the reliability of the rumors were not of general knowledge until published in these columns. Further developments show that, so far as it went, the TIMES statement was just and accurate.

It was further learned yesterday that there are other matters involved which do not help the case of Mr. Miles. This is not the first time that he has had difficulty in making his monthly settlement with the Auditor, and besides the $750 salary warrant illegally issued to Mr. Miles, and by him cashed, it is now known that he has *said in advance another warrant which has never been issued and perhaps never will be.* In other words, he sold at par to a well-known banker of this city his expectations of receiving a warrant of $750 for September salary! This of course is a dead loss to the banker unless Mr. Miles or his friends make it up, as they may do.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Miles was heard from. His friends and family had not known where to reach him by telegraph, so that the only reasonable hypothesis is that he was stirred up by some Associated Press report in the San Francisco papers. At all events, he telegraphed to his wife: "What is the matter? What shall I do?". She answered: "Come home at once." It could not be learned up to the time of going to press that any further word has been received from him, but his friends think he will come back. Mr. Miles, when interviewed by a TIMES reporter last night, stated that she had received a telegram from her husband, but declined to show it. She said: "Mr. Miles is all right, and he will come back." Further information she would not impart. Her telegram from him was dated at the Brooklyn House, San Francisco. The exact state of the case, then, seems to be that Mr. Miles has not said he would come back, but that his friends think he will.

Section 425 adds:

"Every officer charged with the receipt, safe-keeping or disbursement of public moneys, who neglects or fails to keep and pay over the same in the manner prescribed by law, is guilty of felony."

A well-known Democratic lawyer said yesterday, after calling attention to the above sections: "The Supervisors cannot retain Miles in office another hour, now that this thing has come out. His offense in failing to turn over those fees is a felony, and disqualifies him from holding any office."

In relief against the sad features of the case, yesterday developed a comical one. The following able document from the Grand Jury explains itself. It has fortunately been filed in the county archives, and will not be lost to posterity:

*To the Hon. W. A. Cheney, Judge of Department No. 1 of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, Cal.:* An article having appeared in this morning's DAILY TIMES, headed "Charley Miles," and saying, "The matter became so tangible at last that the Grand Jury began an investigation," etc.; we, as Grand Jurors, enter our protest against any action or non-action of the Grand Jury being reported through any newspaper of this city before our report is submitted to the Hon W. A. Cheney, Judge of the Superior Court, as such statement is incorrect and published without the authority or knowledge of any member of this Grand Jury. By order of the Grand Jury.

W. H. WORKMAN, Foreman.

Los Angeles, Sept. 19, 1885.

### THE COURTHOUSE MUDDLE

**The Unsettled State of Affairs Still Existing.**

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

As will be seen by the Merced passenger list published elsewhere, County Recorder C. E. Miles is a passenger on the train to arrive from the north this noon. This disposes of one feature of his case. Yesterday afternoon his $1573 deficiency in fees had not yet been made over to the Auditor, who says he has been making every effort to get a settlement from the Recorder's office. As to the $750 warrant which Auditor Montaño illegally issued to Miles—at the persistent solicitation, he declares, and on promise of protection, of I. W. Hellman—things are still in "a state of quo." Mr. Montaño first said that he was going to redeem the warrant himself by depositing $250 as security. Yesterday, however, he concluded not to do so, but to rely upon Mr. Hellman's renewed promise to see him through all right in case of trouble. N. A. Covarrub as, who is on Montaño's bond to the extent of $3000, will withdraw to-morrow. Mr. Covarrubias states that this action is not due to any of Montaño's business transactions, but to personal reasons, and was determined upon before the Miles matter came out at all. Mr. Montaño expects to be able to make his bond valid again without great difficulty.

### A FATAL FALL.

**A Young Carpenter Tumbles and Breaks his Neck.**

Saturday, September 19.]

A shocking accident was that which occurred on Seventh street, west of Pearl, at 3:45 p. m. yesterday. Frank Moore, a carpenter, unmarried and about 30 years of age, fell from the upper scaffolding of a new house. In the fall he struck and broke part of the scaffolding. His neck and right shoulder were broken, and death was immediate. He was the sole support of his mother and sister, who live at 30 Carr street. He had been employed by boss carpenter William Rommel, and was a member of the Carpenters' Union. The family would have received $250 from the Union, but he was in arrears.

### "THEM STEERS."

**Chas. Gansen Indicted for Buying Stolen Cattle.**

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

The Grand Jury starts in on big game. Its first official act was one which made a decided sensation, but was not so surprising as it might have been had it not been forseen for a week or so by those whose eyes are open.

Readers of the TIMES will remember that on the night of August 26th Officers Fonck and McMahon, assisted by the Botello brothers, captured H. B. Katz and Francisco Valenzuela with ten stolen cattle, which they were putting in Charles Gansen's corral. Their cases have been continued from time to time on various grounds. Since the Grand Jury began its labors they have been dancing attendance thereon in the capacity of witnesses, and it became pretty generally understood, outside, for whom they were loading the Grand Jury gun. The said gun has now gone off. The Grand Jury, Friday night, quietly brought in indictments against Katz and Valenzuela for stealing cattle, and Gansen for knowingly buying stolen cattle. Deputy Sheriff Martin G. Aguirre arrested Gansen at 9 o'clock the same night, and brought him to the Sheriff's office, where he was admitted to bail in $500. Yesterday the bail was raised to $1000 on each count, and was furnished by Gansen, his bondsmen being Frank R. Day and Joseph D. Lynch. Gansen is a prominent Democratic ward politician, a former Councilman, and a present aspirant, it is understood, for the position of County Treasurer. It is alleged by these best acquainted with the facts that there is a very strong case against him.

### EXAMINING THE BOOKS.

**How Many Expert Accountants Will the County Pay?**

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

The Grand Jury has three expert accountants at work upon the books of the county officers. These experts are Abe Norton, Ronaldson Hunt and Mr. McKenzie. Apropos of this matter, a well-known gentleman remarked to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "I understand the Grand Jury has three experts at work. I fancy that the Supervisors will pay but one. And there's a joke in the matter, too. An expert who is an expert was proposed to them, but oh, no, he wouldn't do, because he has worked in the Clerk's office." And then they went and took Norton from the County Assessor's office. Of course the Assessor's books are among those they will have to pass upon. As to the Supervisors paying but one expert, look up the law."

Section 928 of the Penal Code of California says:

It shall be the duty of the Grand Jury annually to make a careful and complete examination of the books, records and accounts of all the officers of the county, and especially those pertaining to the revenue, and report thereon; and if, in their judgment, the services of an expert are necessary, they shall have power to employ one at an agreed compensation not to exceed $5 per day, payable as other salary charges. * * *

Sabe?

### CO-OPERATION.

**Vernon District Fruit-Growers Forming an Association.**

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

About sixty fruit growers of Vernon district, including Vernon, La Dow and Fruitland, met in the Vernon schoolhouse Friday evening to organize the Vernon District Fruit-growers' Association. After arranging some preliminaries, the meeting adjourned to 7:30 next Tuesday evening, at the same place, when it is hoped that all fruit-growers of the district will be present. The organization will then be perfected and officers elected. The value of co-operation to fruit-growers is exhibited by the following example. The fruit-growers have already shipped three carloads of muscat grapes from Fruitland to Minneapolis, Kansas City and Chicago. Returns have been received from the Minneapolis shipment, and netted the shippers the very handsome figure of $80 per ton. The cost of picking and packing, of the most elaborate and all other expenses was five cents per pound. The grapes brought nine cents a pound in Minneapolis, and the growers received four cents per pound clear.

### PURELY ACCIDENTAL.

**Frank Moore's Death Investigated by the Coroner.**

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

Coroner McFarland and jury held an inquest yesterday morning upon the body of Frank Moore, the carpenter who broke his neck by a fall the day before. The carpenters who were at work on the new building with him testified that the scaffold was good and did not give way. They think he must have made a misstep. He had complained of his head on account of the heat earlier in the day. He fell 22 feet. All agreed that he was a quiet young man, never drinking and always good-natured. The jury found that Moore, a native of Indiana and 29 years old, came to his death by falling from a scaffold on a building in course of construction on Seventh street, no blame attaching to anyone. The jury: A. S. Harvey, Daniel Dodge, P. L. Ludwick, I. T. Brown, Chas. Wilbur, I. F. Ames and J. M. Hawley.

### A NEW BOND.

**Secretary Manning Says the Distillers Must Go.**

Uncle Asa Ellis is tasting the bitter fruits of greatness. No sooner did he get upon the pinnacle of fame than envious folks began to try to pull him down. As will be remembered, his bondsmen incinded two distillers, Messrs. Dreyfus and Rose. Then some parties (ten to one they were Democrats who do not love Uncle Asa) went and wrote to Secretary Manning asking whether a man could serve two masters—the revenue service and the distillers. The Argus-eyed Secretary promptly said no; and unsophisticated Uncle Asa was obliged to rustle around for a new bond, a few days ago. Mr. Hellman got it filled for him, and it was sent back to San Francisco with the distillers eliminated and their places filled by other parties and is probably now in Washington awaiting approval.

**The Champion Cornstalk.**

There seems to be a competition in cornstalks this year, and for a dry season it must be remarked that the showing bids fair to be good. A fifteen-foot stalk was mentioned some days ago, and now one seventeen feet in height rests against the telephone pole in front of this office. It was raised on the place of E. A. Reed, six miles west of town, without irrigation.

**The Chautauqua Idea.**

A meeting for the advancement of Chautauquan interests in Southern California, and for the organization of Circles will shortly be held in this city. Applications for membership may be presented them, or, if admission to the General Circle is desired, applications should be sent directly at any time to Dr. J. H. Vincent, Plainfield, New Jersey.

**Accident at Santa Ana.**

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

A terrible accident is reported to have occurred at Santa Ana yesterday. One of the workmen at Eschelbach's Distillery was standing near a still when the top suddenly blew off, scalding and mangling him fearfully. It is stated that he died from the injuries received, but the report was not confirmed.

**Death of E. S. Blasdale.**

Saturday, September 19.]

E. S. Blasdale died yesterday at the residence of his daughter at Florence. He was a well-known miner, being largely interested at Calico. He was a native of Indiana, and came to this State about twelve years ago. He leaves a wife and six grown-up children. His age was 65 years.

**A Change of Base.**

Coroner McFarland has notified the police that he has severed his official connection with undertaker Albert Brown, and will soon fix his office with some other undertaker and appoint another deputy. Meantime, in case of a sudden death, the police are to take charge of the body and telephone to the Coroner.

### BRIEFS.

Saturday, September 19.

The Medical School of the University of Southern California opens October 14th.

A set of harness and lines for a six-horse team are reported stolen from Santa Ana.

Walter S. Moore sprained his right leg badly yesterday, in alighting from his cart.

Captain Carr, Assistant Postmaster, is temporarily off duty on account of sickness.

The Evening Union has again enlarged, this time adding about a column to its available space.

A large delegation of Knights of Pythias went out last evening to institute a lodge at Pasadena.

There are several cases of very malignant diphtheria at Compton. No deaths have resulted thus far.

"Jap." Bandol, the Los Nietos shootist who has lain in jail there for several months, comes up before Judge Chenny to-day.

Twenty-eight deeds, six mortgages, four releases and nine miscellaneous papers were filed in the County Recorder's office yesterday.

Mr. Mercadante, the wicked offender who "resisted the dog-catcher," will have his trial to-day. He intends to fight the case clear through.

Captain F. M. Darcy went north yesterday, escorting M. M. Curtis to Stockton, and Lewis Smith, the Pomona incendiary, to a fifteen-year term in San Quentin.

Mike Sand, who stuck a dirk into the arm of his assailant, Pedro Garcia, September 11th, and was arrested on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, was discharged by Justice Austin yesterday.

Charles Patterson was arrested yesterday by Officer Gowen for complicity in the $125 robbery of a granger in Somerstown the night before. He gave $100 bail. His accomplice, Belle Brandon, was also arrested and gave $100 bail.

Sunday, September 20.

The Athletic base ball club left for Westminster, to play with the nine there. This is a preliminary to a series with the strong Orange nine, best two in three, for $100 a side.

The case of "Jap" Bandol, the Los Nietos shootist, goes over until to-morrow. Assistant District Attorney Knox is prosecuting the case in District Attorney Holton's absence, and Bandol is represented by S. M. White and H. T. Gage.

Postmaster Green has received the supplies—all except the special stamps—for the immediate-delivery system, to go into effect October 1st. It will impose as much extra work on the already overworked office as there is in the registry department.

The change of time of local trains on the Southern Pacific Railroad and branches will be announced in the DAILY TIMES, and the extension of the northern end of this division from Mojave to Sumner, went into effect at 10 o'clock this morning. The mammoth engines are already here.

The Omaha Daily Republican of September 12th, publishes a letter from the Managers of the Omaha Fair to former Nebraskans and others, "for their kind remembrance in sending a collection of California fruit, which will call forth the attention of thousands of visitors." W. H. Scott, H. H. Visscher, M. G. McKoon, the Los Angeles Fruit Company and Geo. J. Turlow are thanked by name.

**Centennial Services — Fort Street M. E. Church.**

The clergymen of the United States have been requested by the W. C. T. Unions and friends of temperance to preach temperance sermons in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Temperance Reform. In 1785 Dr. Benjamin Rush, a celebrated physician, patriot, philanthropist, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, issued a powerful and stirring manifesto against the use of spirits, and called upon ministers of the gospel to preach against it, and good citizens to war against it.

**Capital Coming to Los Angeles.**

J. W. Browning, the real estate agent, has been doing a great deal of advertising in the East and California by means of pamphlets and through the columns of the TIMES and MIRROR. During the past week he has received one order from Chicago to buy $1000 worth of Los Angeles lands and another letter from a Lancaster county (Pa.) man enclosed a check for $1200 to invest in Los Angeles county lands. A TIMES reporter was shown the latter letter last week.

**Carriages at Cost.**

We have just received one car-load of Surreys and jump-seat carriages shipped us by mistake. The manufacturers asked us to sell them at cost rather than ship them back. They are of the best make and styles and will be sold at cost. Sale commencing on Tuesday, September 15th, at Nos 65 and 67 Los Angeles street. Persons wishing a two-seated carriage will do well to call and examine these goods. O. W. BALDWIN & SON,

Carriage Dealers.

**The White Scale.**

After all is said and done, it may be conceded that the best and quickest mode of removing this scale or other tree and plant pests is by the free and repeated use of the proper product on petroleum. Such a coal oil is sold at 12½ cents per gallon by the Oil Burning and Supply Company, 111 West First street, Los Angeles.

**Death of the Wife of Officer Jones.**

Mrs. Jones, wife of Officer Jones of the Los Angeles police force, died in this city Sept. 18th. Mrs. Jones had been ill for about two years. The body has been taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment. Officer Jones will meet with much sympathy in his loss.

### NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

#### SANTA ANA.

PERSONAL, RELIGIOUS AND HARVEST NOTES.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

SANTA ANA, Sept. 18.—The dozen or more Baptists who went to Pomona to attend the Sabbath-school and association gatherings have returned and express themselves as pleased with the meetings, delighted with the town and unbounded in their praise of the people for their hospitality. They say that Pomona is a live little town for one so young, but cannot equal Santa Ana for the amount of business done.

Rev. Mr. Deering, of the M. E. Church, who preached in Santa Ana last year, goes to Newport the present year and a new man comes to Santa Ana.

The weather is delightful for raisin-making and the makers are rushing business.

Cary R. Smith left last week for San Francisco to inspect some Holstein cattle.

The lunacy of Rev. Dr. Fulsom of Tustin is a case of unusual sadness. The Doctor is a preacher of fine ability and of more than ordinary eloquence. He stands high in the community. Losses by investment seem to be the cause for unsettling his mind in his old age.

New corn of good quality is coming to market. Times are lively and business men are smiling.

The price of wine grapes is advancing since so many determined to dry their grapes

There is a little sickness in town, but nothing alarming or dangerous.

NEWTON.

#### ORANGE.

NOTES FROM THE GROVES.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

ORANGE, Sept. 16.—Everything is lively down in this part of the country now, and nearly everyone wants to know where they can get a good, steady hand, to do farm work.

Geo. P. Love returned last Friday from the East, looking well and hardy.

The raisin business is the chief thing in these parts now. There are about one hundred and fifty men employed for packing alone, in Orange, and nearly every vineyard has hands either laying the grapes down, or turning over and picking up the raisins. The McPherson Bros. have about two acres of ground in one place covered with drying grapes. They also have some sixty men picking, and ten teams hauling the grapes out onto suitable ground for drying.

The Mountain View Drying and Packing Company will start their dryer in a day or two on apples. Its capacity is about five tons of green fruit, and to prepare this fruit they have ladies only.

There is a great deal of talk of cementing the ditches, and it is quite probable that steps will be taken at the next stockholders' meeting so that the work can be commenced immediately.

Mr. Gallop is building a neat little residence on his place, between Orange and Tustin.

The Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company are making quite extensive preparations for carrying a large amount of water this winter, and people are beginning to learn that it is time to get the ground in condition for a dry summer.

**Sergeant Tilman Joy.**

[At the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Chicago, when General Logan had concluded, amid loud applause, General Sherman said that John T. Raymond would recite them a poem. Raymond got up beside Sherman, and the assemblage watched those inimitable features and that familiar figure for something characteristic and funny, and they got it in his recital of John Hay's famous poem, "Sergeant Tilman Joy." Ray mond began by dryly reminding his hearers that that there had been a little misunderstanding between the North and South some twenty or twenty five years ago, and that at that time there was a soldier named Sergeant Tilman Joy, who brought back with him to Illinois a darky that had served him well. When he got home the folks around didn't fancy the introduction, and they rather wanted Joy to get rid of the fellow. Then Sergeant Joy had something to say in this fashion:]

I reckon I git your draft, gents,
You 'low the boy shan't stay;
This is a white man's country;
You're Sam cuts, you say;
Let whereas, and sez', and wherefore,
The times being all out of jint,
The nigger he got to go or—
From the limbs o' Spunky Pint!

Le's reason the thing a minute;
I'm an old-fashioned Democrat too,
Though I said my politics out o' the way
For to buy a fill the war was through.
But I came back her a-lovin'
To vote as I used to do,
Though it gravels me like the devil to train
Along o' such fools as you.

Now dog my cats of I kin see,
In all the light of the day,
What you're got to do with the question
If Time a-fit go or stay.
And further than that, I give notice,
*Sir* one of you tetches the boy,
Or in any sich trunk to warmer clime
Than he'll find in Illanoy.

Why, shame your hearts, test hear me!
You know that un-godly day
When we left Vicksburg Heights, how ripped
and tore and tattered we lay!
When the rest revealed a layed behind,
Fur cause as sufficient to me—
With a rib caved in, and a leg on a strike,
I spraved on that dastard's glacis.

Lord! how the hot sun went for us,
And baked and blist red and burned!
How the rebel bullets whizzed round us
When a cuss in this death-grip turned!
Till along toward dusk I see a thing
That sot my blood a-tingle,
That slug r—that Tom—was a crawlin' to me
Through the fire-proof, glitt-edged hell.

The rebels seen him as quick as me,
And the bullets buzzed like bees,
But he jumped for me and shouldered me,
Through a shell-brood, kim once to his knees:

But he staggered up and packed me off,
With a dozen stumbles and falls,
Till safe to our lines he dropped us both,
His back sieve-riddled with balls.

So, my gentle gazelles, there's my answer,
And here stays Sandy t'im;
He's cramped mighty sight for just that day,
And I'm not going back on him!
You may reason out till the crows come home,
*Sir* of one of you t—kches the boy,
He'll wrastle his hash to-night in hell,
Or my name's not TILMAN JOY!

**He Was a Smooth One.**

Washington Star.]

The Holland-Davis homicide in New York there is no place for sympathy on either side. It was diamond cut diamond, or, more properly, dog eat dog. Both parties in the tragedy were scoundrels of the most dangerous description. Both were professional gamblers who varied their ordinary rascalities by any that offered a chance of turning a quick and dishonest penny. Holland went into Davis's den to buy $10 000 in counterfeit money for $500. Here the New York swindler proceeded to play the familiar "saw-dust" game. He first counted over a roll of $10,000 of genuine greenbacks which he represented as counterfeit. He then placed the money in a satchel on a shelf in a desk by the wall, behind which his brother hid with a duplicate bag filled with brown paper, which was to be substituted for the one containing the money. But Holland was not a green-horn. He is probably an adept in the panel game himself, and when he saw it in operation he drew his revolver and shot his fellow-swindler dead, on the ground that he was "robbing" him.

But while this plea is absurd, and should not protect Holland from the legal consequences of his act, the fatal shot removed a rogue whose death is a blessing. Davis was a good type of a "blackleg." He was a hero and leader among criminals. He was the "gentleman" of the pool-rooms, the prize-fights, the liquor saloon and the bagnio. Among his friends he went for a "good fellow." He spent his stolen money freely and was kind to his family. Fitzgerald, the pedestrian who once backed against Rowell, declared, as he stood over the corpse yesterday, that Davis was the nicest man in the world." And the brother of the dead man, who was hid in the adjoining room to exchange the satchels through the panel, broke into tears of grief as he told the story of the homicide in court. But the amiable traits which aroused this affection only bring out more strongly the essential wickedness of his character. "For neither do devils damned," says Milton, "loose all their virtues, lest bad men should boast."

**J. P. St. John.**

Brooklyn Times.]

Mr. John P. St. John is filled with enthusiasm over the prospect. He predicts, not that the Prohibitionists will carry Ohio, but that their vote will be large enough to give the State to the Democrats without fail. He promises a similar result in New York, where he thinks that the presence of full prohibition local tickets ought to give the Democrats a clean sweep in the State and local canvass, and he says:

"The Republican party will never win another State or National victory, and I will tell you why. No party can live which burns its opponents in effigy for opinion's sake. Oh, but you say this is the work of the rabble. It may be the work of the rabble, but not one Republican paper, from the New York Tribune down, has ever printed a word in condemnation of it."

This then is the deadly crime of which the Republican party has been guilty, and for which every lover of the cause of temperance is besought to give the State into the hands of the Democrats. Mr. St. John forgets all that the Republican party did for him; he forgets that it lifted him out of obscurity, and made him twice Governor of the State of Kansas. He forgets all that it has done for the country, all the aid it has given to every worthy and progressive movement. He remembers only that after his own rank defection last year a few hot-headed and foolish members of the party he had betrayed and deserted, went to the unnecessary expense of burning him in effigy.

**Lines.**

*Respectfully dedicated to General Edwin Ward, of Long Beach.*

O, postaster by the swashing sea,
I can't help thinking about your poetry,
And how you sit in the Flying Fish
Cottage by the swashing swish,
And devote your leisure moments to
Writing fanciful too-ral-loo,
While the people who read it are far away—
Twenty miles, or perhaps a fraction over, from
Long Beach Bay.

O, swashing postaster by the swish,
I laugh me in my sleeve, and often wish
That you could see the writhing multitude
That flout your fallograms in angry mood,
And they are twenty miles away. It tickles
My fancy to think of it. Pickles.

O, virile rhymester of the vasty slush,
It calms my troubled soul to hear the gush
Of the pacific ocean at Long Beach
Go sousing through your metrisated speech,
And salting it most effectually—
Like pork in its barrel. Actually
It does. While the flying fish on top
Of the cottage is utterly oblivious. (Full stop.)

Oh, earnest writer of the turn-to-tum,
A weary pilgrim to thy shrine I come,
And pull me off the shoes from off my feet,
A dog-tarded sod up and down the street,
And w le upon the sands in my bathing suit,
And feel very m lancholy to boot.
I can't exactly describe my condition,
So I guess I'll go and live at San Gabriel Mission.

### "BROADBRIM."

**The Veteran Correspondent's New York Letter.**

**GOTHAM FAIRLY WILD ON "YATCHING."**

**A Memorable Workingmen's Demonstration —King of the Dudes—Religious Conventions, Etc.**

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Yacht, yacht, yacht; race, race, race; Genesta and Puritan; Puritan and Genesta;—nothing else to talk about—nothing else to think about; for this week has been devoted to the races. If you met a man on the street whose better half had narrowly escaped death's door, and asked him, how's your wife? he replied, pretty well, I thank you, but I have an idea that the Puritan is going to win. If you went into Wall street and asked the price of Delaware and Lackawanna, Western Union or Pacific Mail, the answer would be, Genesta stock is going up, and if you have anything on the Puritan you had better sell short. Ministers talked about it to their deacons. Doctors amused their patients with prognostics of the probabilities, as they felt their pulse and compounded prescriptions. Grave bankers chatted about it as they shaved notes and computed discounts. And even the school children took sides, and fought in the streets for their respective champions. It is seldom that any event has called forth such a stirring international interest. Two little boats have come across the ocean to see the fun, built exactly on the Genesta model, but so small that it almost seems like tempting Providence for such little cockle-shells to go to sea. The two sloops mentioned are the Stranger and Ilsen, each of them very much smaller than the crack racer Genesta, which was sent here to take back the America's cup. Many thousands of people are here from all parts of the country, and all the hotels, clubs and public places were filled with sporting men; but while there were plenty of sports, and men with pronounced opinions, nobody seemed to have any money to bet. As the affair turned out it was just as well, for it is bad enough to be beaten, without losing your cash.

The opening day, though fine as silk for a lady who had a little shopping to do, was not worth a pinch of snuff for a yacht race. Yet the assemblage of yachts was one of the grandest marine sights ever seen on this continent. The accompaniment fell like a wet blanket, but the announcement of the start on Tuesday filled everybody with new hope. The unfortunate collision of the two racers just at the moment when all were looking for a splendid race, filled every body with disgust, and nothing but the fear of sheol prevented me from using some very profane language; but if I didn't, there were lots that did, the captain of the Puritan coming in for the lion's share of the "cussin'." If this contest has had no other effect, it has fixed the blame where it was due, and magnificent fleets ever seen in American waters.

In the greatest contests of the past our rich men had not taken to yatching. The second Nourmahal, the Namouna, the Atlanta, and a host of others had not yet been built. The Astors, the Goulds and the Jaffreys were deep in their stock-books and ledgers, and it was not considered the proper thing for a business man to have anything to do with racing yachts or fast horses. Now it is undeniable that this grip ranged of high-stippers; and on the first day of the race it was said that the portly form of Plymouth's eloquent pastor was seen on the quarter deck of Norman Munro's beautiful yacht Norma, and he was by no means the sole representative of the cloth. It was an open course, a good, fair, manly competition, and the fact is the consolation of knowing that, if he has been beaten, hardly another vessel floats the sea that could do it.

A pronounced sensation of the week was the labor demonstration of Monday. There is one peculiar feature about all the labor demonstrations that have ever taken place in New York, and that is, that, while blatant orators were trying to persuade the wage-workers and bread-winners that they are downtrodden and oppressed, there is no country on this planet which turns out such a well-dressed and well-fed body of working people. It is estimated that there were 12,000 people in the procession. The time of these workers would average two dollars a day. The music cost about $3000; horses and carriages, omnibusses, etc., $1500; banners and paraphernalia, $1000; and each man averaged for his personal expenses of transportation and the amusements of the afternoon and evening at least two dollars more—so that the entire expense of the parade was about $50,000. The laboring men not far from fifty thousand dollars. The men who can afford to throw away this vast sum of money on a parade cannot be suffering much. As a picnic, and a jolly good time, it was a success. During the afternoon and evening all the outside parks and beer gardens were full; beer flowed like water; everybody seemed happy as they conversed on the events of the morning. They were as fine looking a body of men as one could wish to see. It was a grand advertisement of the possibilities of the workingman, but as an exhibition of the down-trodden and oppressed it was a lamentable failure.

Dandies and brainless fools have flourished in all ages; there is no act of Parliament or constitutional provision against them. Beau Brummell and Beau Nash are historical characters. In our own country Beau Hickman and Dandy Marks were well known to our fathers forty or fifty years ago. Since the death of Dandy Marks, which took place in 1844, New York has had no regular pronounced type of the dandy till the advent of Berry Wall, who for the past three years was known as the King of the Dudes. Three years ago his father died, and a brainless donkey—who had never been taught to do any useful thing—suddenly found himself in possession of $300,000 in hard cash. The world was all before him; he started out to make a sensation, and he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. No such gorgeous vision had ever astonished the eyes of New Yorkers before. It was impossible to describe his dress, for he was never dressed twice alike. One morning as I stood in front of the Brunswick Berry Wall and a half dozen friends were taking a stroll up Fifth avenue, or in other words, giving the ladies a treat. His shoes were sharp pointed, patent leather toes, with yellow tops; his pants were light, and fitted like an eelskin; his vest was striped, his necktie red, his collar was high, and was a straight band around his neck; his coat was dark, and of the bobtailed order; his hat was enormous—it was a shiny bell with a broad curled brim. In one hand he carried a cudgel that weighed five or six pounds, and with the other he led a diminutive dog by a pink silk ribbon, and he occasionally puffed a very small cigarette. For three years this worthless dude has painted the city vermillion. He seemed anxious to make aquaintance of jockeys, prize fighters and gamblers—and whoever can extra mill out to take place Berry Wall invariably got the tip. He has had the satisfaction of seeing his name in the papers in connection with the set of his coats and the number of his pants, which was said to exceed 500. Absurd as this ridiculous and brainless young man made himself, he found plenty of young ninnies ready to imitate him. The set of his pants and the style of his neckties became matters of paramount importance; what Berry Wall said and what Berry Wall did was quoted as if uttered by an oracle. In a few weeks New York will pass him in the street; few will know him—none will notice him; there will scarcely be enough left of this despicable dude to awaken a respectable contempt. And so passes out of our daily life one who in three years has spent a large fortune, which gave him an opportunity for a great and noble life, a life of usefulness, a life of honor, but he chose the fool's part—and like a fool he perishes.

For many years we have had religious conventions of various kinds here, and the annual convention of the Quakers held here in the month of May was one of the most notable affairs of the season. This year, however, marks a new era in our religious experience, for it is the first time that we have ever had a distinctively Catholic convention of any considerable proportion. During the present week the German Catholics of the United States have been holding a convention in our sister city of Brooklyn, and it is probably one of the strongest and most influential bodies ever brought together in this country. A process of thorough organization is now going on in every State of the Union, which augurs well for the future success of the church. While the clergy aid it by every means in their power, the heavy work is thrown into the hands of laymen; they are encouraged to come forward, and young men particularly are enlisted in the work. Such thorough and perfect organization cannot but be of immense advantage to the church which Macaulay pronounces one of the grandest institutions which has survived the wreck of time. The Catholic church in Brooklyn is rich and powerful, and the Catholic laity and clergy entertained the delegates with generous and lavish hospitality.

The weather and the stock market have both been unsettled, but there is a general revival of business.

Yours truly, BROADBRIM.

### PRESS COMMENT.

Brooklyn Eagle: As a fact, Democrats are of the opinion that Mr. Cleveland has exceeded any obligation he was under to Civil Service Reform.

Kansas City Journal: The President has come out of the woods; the Democrats are coming out of the brush by the thousands to importune him for the spoils.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette: Dr. Leonard is reported to suffer much at times from mental depression. There is probably not a sufficiency of ozone in the political air for him.

Cleveland Plaindealer: The foreign policy of the present administration may not have as fine a gilt edge on it as that possessed by the policy of the Republican administration that preceded it.

Philadelphia Call: We notice in some of our Southern exchanges the statement that the success of the Democratic ticket in Virginia is assured "no matter how many Republican votes are cast." This statement has a suspicious squint.

Philadelphia Press: Men without convictions may scoff, but the Republican party is not going tar away from the path which John Sherman and George F. Hoar tread. If it has any two Senators of more brains it might be well to name them.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The day for successful dodging has gone by. The Democratic party got into power by certain promises to the people. Those promises must be fulfilled in good faith, and we have every confidence that the administration will lead in the work of fulfillment.

New York Tribune: The principal trouble is that the administration seems disposed to get at the desired results without law, while avoiding the responsibility of using the powers which the law does give. Then it was authorized to borrow money for the maintenance of resumption by the sale of either of certain specified kinds of bonds.

Indianapolis Times: It is greatly to the honor of the trades unions of Chicago, representing the real workingmen, that they excluded the rabble from their ranks. The speeches delivered to the Sunday crowd were of the most incendiary character. The demonstration of yesterday was conducted in the best possible spirit. The Times sympathizes with every peaceable movement for the elevation of labor and the vindication of its just claims.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mr. Foster, the United States Minister at Madrid, is reported as seriously ill

Mme. Salomon, the wife of the President of Hayti, is visiting in Philadelphia.

Edwin Booth has placed in the new Berkley Chapel at Newport a handsome memorial window to his wife

The Queen has granted a pension of $500 a year to the widow and children of the late Mr. Radcliffe, the cholera investigator.

George W. Cable was in Farmington, Conn., last week, hunting a furnished house for himself and family for the coming year.

The Misses Folger, daughters of the late Secretary of the Treasury, are quietly camping out in the Adirondacks, near Minor Lake.

During ex President Arthur's stay at Lenox, which will be for the remainder of the month of September, a number of receptions will be given him by contagers, and probably the Lenox Club will extend to him its hospitality.

Mrs. Gladstone is described as altogether lacking dignity and taste and indelicate to the last degree of addressing simple sentences to Sunday school children, but as a fond mother and devoted wife she is above criticism.

### MEN AND WOMEN.

Mme. Modjeska sailed from Europe for New York in the Amerika on the 12th inst.

General Joe Shelby, the Confederate raider, is now

# Farm and Range.

### Yellow Rust on Raspberry and Blackberry Canes.

*To the Editor of the Agricultural Department*—SIR: Yours of July 13th was received at the time, but I have been so unwell I could not answer your correspondent until now.

The yellow rust or smut on blackberry and raspberry briers of which he makes inquiry, is not, as a general thing, very injurious to briars. Many years ago I saw a little of this yellow dust on the underside of the leaves of the blackberry briars, but none of it on the raspberry. But black and raspberry briars grew so plentiful in old fields and along the fence rows in Kentucky and Indiana where I used to live, and the berries were so cheap, no one paid any attention to the smut upon them. I saw none of it on my briars till 1880, I think. There was but little of it to be seen that year and I did not pay much attention to it, but the year following there was lots of it to be seen on nearly every leaf on some of the stools, and the berries on those stools were dwarf'd and could not be picked without being mashed, they clung so tightly to the briars. I don't remember to have seen any of it on the raspberries, but I think Sallie's rose bushes had more on than the briars had. I felt pretty uneasy about it and set to, to see if it was a fungus or the work of a moth or a bug. I had nothing better than the three-lens microscope sent out with the American Agriculturist, but that was sufficient to show that it was no fungus but the work of moth or bug, and that which sucked the life out of the leaves was a very small, green worm. I never could find these worms anywhere on the leaves except in this yellow dust, which makes me think this dust is their work. Undoubtedly some kind of fly, miller, moth or bug deposited the eggs from which these worms were hatched, but must do their work in the night as I never could find any of them there in the daytime. Just as soon as I conveniently could, after picking was over, I cut out all the bearing canes and lugged them out and burnt them up. I can't now recollect of seeing any of this dust on the new canes, which are at this season of the year as large as the old ones. That burning business did the work intended pretty thoroughly, for next year there was scarcely a speck of dust to be found on a thousand stools. When I did find it I pinched off the leaf and threw it on the ground and tramped it well. I saw none of it since then, though I have not been out to the ranch to look after them this summer. Sallie cut down all the canes of her rose bushes that had that dust on them and burnt them up also. My impression is, if those who find this dust on the leaves will at once go through their briars and cut off all the shoots that have on them leaves affected with this dust, put them in a basket and take out and burn them they will not be troubled much the next year.

Yours, kindly and truly,

ROBIN RAILROAD.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15th, 1885.

### Apicultural Information Wanted.

*To Bee-keepers of Los Angeles County:* The honey season for 1885 is now over, and counted as one of the things of the past. The season of 1884 will be long remembered as producing the largest crop of honey ever gathered in this State, which has no equal in any part of the world. The year of 1885 will not soon be forgotten by the bee-keepers of this State, but its remembrances will not be as pleasant as of the year previous. I would like to make out a full and complete report of the honey industry of this county, and have sent blanks for that purpose to about 250 bee-keepers.

Will those who receive a blank be kind enough to fill it out and return it to me; those who do not receive a blank, please state on a postal card the number of stands in the spring of 1885; number of stands in the fall of 1885; number of pounds of comb honey; number of pounds of extracted honey; number of pounds of wax; and address it

W. W. BLISS.
Duarte, California.

## POULTRY.

### The Wyandottes.

Poultry Monthly.]

Created, as is this new fowl, from two old breeds—the Dark Brahma and Silver Spangled Hamburg—we must reasonably concede that they have rightfully inherited their amiable disposition and motherly characteristics from the Brahma, as well as much of their style of feathering, while their superior egg-producing qualities and sprightly and graceful ways came to them through the Hamburg. When we examine the peculiar feathering of the Wyandottes, it is evident they possess the characteristic pencilling of both their progenitors. The Wyandottes, like all varieties created by mixed blood, are susceptible of improvement in feathering, etc., by intelligent and judicious mating.

### Roup.

T. B. Spalding in Poultry Monthly.]

Roup is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat, and, therefore, roup is really a catarrh. It pushes upward into the cleft of the mouth, permeates the air passages through the nostrils and down the throat, and extends into the cavity of the antrum and involves the eye, and, by swollen inflammation and thick tenacious exudation, it closes the eyes and the nasal openings and soon the pent up mucous degenerates into pus. It continues to increase and pushes its presence into all the loose and spongy parts, until the whole head becomes a shapeless, swollen, putrid mass of matter. Thus conditioned, roup is actively infectious; it will rapidly spread through a flock from such a source and impart to each victim the true malignant type of itself.

Such source of contracting roup is said to be specific because we are positively certain of the special source whence it was imparted. But roup, otherwise entailed, is not so formidable from the first. In its incipiency it may be nothing more serious than a common cold. This, indeed, is the simplest stage of catarrh, and, unless relieved by spontaneous cure or special skill, it widens in its work and deepens even down into the lungs, and increases so in severity that soon the simplest cold or catarrh will assume the malignant and ulcerative aspect. Roup, therefore, admits of division into various stages, such as the simple cold or acute catarrh, the malignant or ulcerative, and the subdued or still-persistent and therefore chronic catarrh. All this, however, is roup, differing only in degree of intensity. The purpose of such division is first for treatment and second the relative danger from infection. The simple form is not infectious, while any advance into the postular and putrid forms is fearfully "catching." In the simpler phase of this affection, before the appetite is touched, we depend, with perfect confidence, on clean, dry quarters and varied, generous diet.

The ulcerative or diphtheritic character of roup is closely allied, in all its essentials, to malignant diphtheria in the human subject. Its special causation comes direct from infection when it assumes this virulence from the start, white, at the same time, neglected simple catarrh culminates in this fearful and usual fatal form. This form of roup is characterized by great debility of the bird, a difficut breathing, coughing, the nostrils close, the eyes swell shut, the cavity below the eyes distends with cheesy matter, the throat and mouth and opening into the wind-pipe fill with cheesy exudation and soon the bird dies from exhaustion. This form of roup may be relieved but never completely cured. The bird will never do to breed, because it will surely entail its trouble on its offspring. The infectious poison soon finds its way to the lungs and so enters the blood. You may, if it were possible, take every tubercle out of a lung and yet you have not cured consumption. Back in the blood, and in every atom of the system, the subtle poison resides and will manifest its mischief; so will this fermenting, festering, infectious poison. There is no disease so dreadful, none so unpleasant to treat, none so prone to propagate its evil influence on all about it and entail it on its offspring.

If the bird survives all apparent trouble, and resumes the aspect of gayety, it may be remarked how slight the inclement weather that again works up the catarrh at any time into a radical renewal of the first and worse features of the old affection. Like throat or nasal catarrh, or even pneumonia, the tendency to relapse is imminent after once supposed to be well From this fact all must see how completely disqualified such a bird must be for breeding, because, in the very nature of the case, its power of vital resistance is reduced. This disease usually comes from exposure during moulting, dampness and bad dirt, poor food, foul quarters, cold winds and lice. Late-hatched chicks nearly always invite roup, and it comes and stays unless promptly and vigorously treated. The best possible treatment for roup is prevention. Roup and cholera and gapes are so many evidences of insufficient food in proper quality and quantity and clean, dry, well-ventilated houses. But, when a bird is once affected, something must be promptly done, and this thing, if the bird score less than ninety points, is to kill and cover or burn it up. If treatment is to be given, then separate it at once in a large, well-ventilated apartment, of dry even temperature, free from all drafts, and feed on hot bran, mashed and boiled meat and potatoes, steamed wheat, cabbage and milk and bread; feed sulphur in hot, soft feed, and, several times daily, take the bird by the feet and, with head down, dip the head into a solution of salt and water—a big spoonful of salt to a quart of water—if the bird be slightly choked, the mouth will open and the solution will enter the cleft and can be pressed out freely through the nostrils, thus cleansing and medicating every part most potently and perfectly all at once. I think no remedy will surpass the solution of salt and water, but if there be much stench, carbolic acid, sulphate of zinc, blue-stone or even coal-oil can be used the same way; but nothing ever cured my cases so satisfactorily as salt and water. For mild cases the solution should be weaker, if indeed anything be used but dry quarters and warm mashes. Every day the inside of the house should be white-washed with a strong solution of chloride of lime, into each bucketful of which there should be an ounce of fluid carbolic acid.

Special care and warm, dry quarters and full feed of rich, varied diet at moulting time will always prevent these disorders, the habitual absence of all of which is the highest possible compliment to the breeder's humanity and skill.

## LIVE STOCK.

### All in the Business.

Rapier in Breeder's Gazette.]

The other day a neighbor was called on to admire a fine calf, just bought for $75, of Major G., the leading breeder of fine cattle in our region. He did admire it to the buyer's full content, and added: "I ought to know the merits of that calf, for I raised it and sold it to the Major for $20."

The man who gets a high reputation for accuracy, honesty and success in raising good stock, quadruples the selling value of an animal by owning and indorsing it, while he can often buy as he pleases. A colt that would not be accepted as a gift for breeding purposes if unknown or if in doubtful hands, might sell for thousands if catalogued and pedigreed by any one of a score of well-known breeders.

Even for ordinary uses a horse can be sold much better by a dealer of capacity and integrity. One man in Worcester, Mass., has sold tens of thousands of horses at high prices, and he is burdened with canes, watches, whips, robes and vehicles presented him by grateful customers for the privilege of paying him for the exercise of his skill.

A shrewd man who wishes to buy a horse, a watch, or a piano, of which he knows that he knows nothing, prefers to be cheated in the price rather than the quality. He prefers to pay a round price to a man whose reputation insures his getting just what he bargains for, rather than to get an apparent bargain at the risk of obtaining a worthless article. A watch that he would not take of a tramp for ten dollars he might gladly buy of a reputable dealer for a hundred.

The live-stock breeder who gets a reputation for his stock and his integrity is able to get prices very highly gratifying, both for what he raises and for what he buys and indorses. Herein lies one of the special values of a breeding farm. To it gravitate the buyers and sellers of a region. Stock can be bought and sold at a profit wholly beyond the reach of unknown dealers, and horses fluctuate in selling value more than any other stock. If a fine horse is seen in the hands of certain impecunious jockeys the question is, "What ails him?" If an unknown horse is seen in the hands of "M. T. G." or "Hopeful," the question is, "What new wonder has been picked up?"

### Tips Instead of Shoes.

The following bit of lucid description and condensed fact we take from a letter writen by "Lexiogton" to the Western Sportsman, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Now, to a vastly more important matter, the untold sufferings inflicted on the poor speechless horse by these senseless shoes, either with or without calks, and I am ashamed to confess that I hadn't the courage to test the tips until about two years ago, when I read Joseph Cairn Simpson's invaluable book on the subject. It is worth its weight in diamonds to every owner of a horse possessing a spark of humanity. I, in common with 999 in 1000, fully believed that the heel and frog were very tender parts, and must be protected. No greater delusion ever entered the mind of man. About eighteen months ago I got a large, fine, young horse, six years old, that had been set up on stilts; he had a bad quarter crack, contraction of the heel, corns, etc., had stood on the near fore leg so long that the knee was nearly double, feet hot as a furnace, and groggy on his pins, but for a great wonder the frog hadn't been cut at all. I simply had the shoes removed and a thin pair of steel tips put on, and he immediately went off like a bird; didn't show the slightest tenderness, but the most astonishing thing about it is that in less than six weeks his sprung knee was as straight as the other, and no sounder horse can be found than he is to-day. And while I live, no full shoe ever goes on a horse of mine again. I rejoice to learn that you, Mr. Editor, have had the courage to test tips on your fine stallion. Your report is very satisfactory.

To drag all of the wearers of No. 6 hats out of this senseless rut is too much to hope for, but thousands are now using tips who couldn't be induced to return to the old-fashioned shoe. The style of shoe that has been in vogue for probably hundreds of years is as follows:

Gouge out the sole until it bleeds, pare the frog from end to end, (which in two days will be as hard as the hoof), open the heels, bring a red-hot calk shoe, burn the hoof to a crisp to make it fit the shoe, drive four or five large nails on each side, clinch them as tightly as possible, rasp the whole surface of the hoof plumb up to the hair, so as to remove every particle of the enamel. Isn't that the exact size of it, Mr. Editor? But never mind about the sufferings of the poor horse, it looks very pretty.

Now my advice to all who have the courage to use tips is this: When you take your horse to one of these butchers, carry a shotgun loaded to the muzzle, and if he makes a move to take his knife from his box, put the whole charge through his No. 6 h-t, and, if he tries it again, shoot a little lower. All the tools required is a rasp to level the toe for a short, thin tip, drive two small nails in either side, clinch the nails not too tight, and no rasping of the hoof at all, and never allow a knife to be used at all; this reduces the wonderful science of shoeing to a minimum, and my word for it, no soaking tubs will ever be required, no corns, no thrushes, no contraction, no brittle hoofs, no spring knees. But, Mr. Editor, there will be always a one great difficulty in the way of their adoption; to remove the shoes from feet that have been butchered, the sole is necessarily very tender, the frog (or what is left of it), perfectly dead—and hard as the hoof, and the animal must of necessity go tender for a time until the frog has a chance to regain its vitality.

### ODDS AND ENDS.

About ten thousand acres of grape vines are almost within sight of the village of Hammondsport, N. Y., which is the headquarters of the Pleasant Valley wine region. Thirty years ago, when S. B. Fairchild and Mr. La Rowe began to cultivate grapes, land about here was to be had from $5 to $25 an acre. Now, good grape land brings from $500 to $1,000 an acre.

In Nebraska the disease among hogs is a serious calamity. It is not only destroying the hog crop, but cattle feeders are becoming alarmed. They say if the swine disease is not checked, it will be useless to attempt to profitably feed their heavy crop of corn to cattle, as it has been thoroughly demonstrated that it does not pay to feed corn to cattle unless hogs follow. If the next two months should be as bad as August and September of last year, scarcely any stock hogs can be had.

The coming season's orange crop will not be so large throughout Southern California, but the Riverside crop will not fall much, if any, short of last season's figures. The seedling crop will be smaller and the budded crop will be larger. The 450,000 boxes of fruit last year represents the equivalent of about 70,000 bearing trees, or about 1000 acres of bearing orchard. Riverside has now 2500 acres or orchard which, when it comes into fair bearing, say seven boxes of fruit to the tree, will give about 5000 carloads of fruit, which ought to net to the grower $300 to the car.—[Riverside Press.

## OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

[Readers are invited to aid in making our Puzzle Department interesting by the contribution of good original charades, enigmas, rebuses, etc. Communications for this department should be addressed to W. H. Eastman, East Sumner, Me.]

### 1.—Charade.

Millie's cheek is damask fair,
Blue her darkly-fringed eyes;
If my first is, I ween, not,
Who shall hear or heed her sighs?

Albert, whistling down the glen,
That his second is his pride;
He the roving maiden spies,
Prains closely to her side.

They gaily talk of birds and flowers,
Love are silent as they stroll;
When they part at Millie's gate,
Ah! then, is he still my whole?

ARLINGTON.

### 2—Word Puzzle.

Find a word of thirteen letters that contains without transposition the following words:

1. An abbreviation often used in business circles.
2. To meditate.
3. Above.
4. Unyielding.
5. A bird.
6. A bird.
7. People living under one government.
8. A boy's nickname.
9. Upon. ETRYL.

### 3.—Diamond.

1. A consonant.
2. A beverage.
3. An oath.
4. To recede.
5. A vowel. MILJENORA.

### 4.—Acrostical Desapitations.

1. Behead to defraud, and leave something acceptable in cold weather.
2. Behead existing, and leave to exist.
3. Behead to scold, and leave an insect.
4. Behead predicament, and leave the characteristic of the day.
5. Behead lost, and leave to go away.
6. Behead a fastening, and leave a substance used to produce insensibility to pain.
7. Behead a resort, and leave a relative.
8. Behead imaginary, and leave to trade.
9. Behead a nut, and leave a grain.
10. Behead trim, and leave something that abounds in northern lands.

The heads removed and placed in order, will give the name of a large mountain system of the Old World.

W. W. W.

### 5.—Enigma.

Composed of 22 letters.
My 22, 1, 19 is an ancient measure.
My 3, 4, 5, 8 is one of any kind.
My 9, 10, 11, 6, 7 is a large bird that lives by the water.
My 17, 12, 15, 16 is refreshing at the close of a day of toil.
My 14, 13, 20, 2, 18, 21 is a seal used by a sovereign.
My whole is an old proverb that illustrates the truth that organized effort is desirable for accomplishing great results. EYE EM ES.

### Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1.—Sewing-machine.

2.—He beat her with a mall; she mauled him with a beat.


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Including the
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Also all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases Incident to Females, successfully Treated by
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CONSUMPTION.

The earlier symptoms of this disease are a sense of weariness upon little exertion, a disposition to remain passive and still, a peculiar sensitiveness to the effects of cold and a shortness of breath upon moving quickly or ascending a hill or stairs, a slight hacking cough, with or without expectoration, flying pains throughout the chest or back, or under the shoulder blades. The symptoms are worse towards or during the night, night sweats, after the afternoon, cold feet and hands, and in many cases blue lividity of the lips and roots of the finger nails.

The more advanced symptoms are wasting of flesh, diarrhœa, chills and fever, night sweats, expectorations of yellow pus from the ulcers or cavities in the lungs, with or without a depression of the chest, increasing weakness and at last a closing up of the air passages of the lungs, causing strangulation or suffocation of the patient for want of power to expectorate the mucus from the lungs.

Heretofore the treatment of consumption has been very unsatisfactory, both alike to the physicians and their patients, but luckily since the discovery of the Koran system of practice a few years ago, thousands of cases have been completely cured, where, had it not been for this system of practice, utter failure to combat the evils of the disease would have continued up to the present time. The system of Medicated Inhalations is the only means by which lung diseases can be cured. And they are recommended by the highest authority both in Europe and America. And here we would draw the distinction between Inhalation and Atomization. Some persons suppose they are the same in every respect, while nothing is further from the truth. In Atomization the liquid is scattered in the form of a spray, which only reaches the throat, while Inhalation, the remedy to be inhaled, medicates the air we breathe, and is conveyed directly into the air passages of the lungs as ordinary air. By this means we are enabled to dissolve the hardened mucous in the lungs, ease the cough, facilitate expectoration, contract and heal ulcers and cavities after all hope of cure by the ordinary methods is past. Persons desiring treatment by this system of practice can use the remedy at home as well as at our office, and which will cause no inconvenience or hindrance to business whatever.

Inhalations are applicable to all diseases of the respiratory organs, in curing throat diseases, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, and thousands of cases can be cured by this mode of treatment when nothing else can reach them.

Consultation free and price within the reach of all.

The very best of references given from those already cured. And we would particularly urge upon our Eastern friends the necessity of direct medication—Inhalation—as well as the most favorable climatic influences. If you value health and experience of years, let deeds or invalids who depend upon the climate alone, as nine cases out of ten die in consequence of this very thing.

Those who desire to consult me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for an examination, but if impossible to visit the office personally, may write for "List of Questions" and circular, both of which will be sent free of charge. Address,

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And furniture of all kinds, which we will sell cheaper than can be bought in this city, and don't you forget it. se18 1m

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Baths with Massage Treatment,
Are now open for the public. Prices have been reduced to $1 a bath, or six for $5. These baths are excellent for cleansing purposes and curing colds, rheumatism, general debility and paralysis. Persons attended by one of their own sex. Offices—Corner of First and Spring sts., entrance on First st. Office hours—9 a. m. till 12 m., and 1 to 6 p. m. Telephone 70. jun28

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That our stock is the largest, our variety the greatest and our prices the lowest has been acknowledged time and time again by the masses. We admit of no superiors and acknowledge no equals. We have many imitators but no competitors. In short we are
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And we want every one to know it. Our system is our own; it invites and holds the confidence of the people because it is honest and just.
The Verdict
Of the masses some eight years ago was that through and by it we should create a business which would prove to be the head and front of enterprise in Southern California, and recognized as
A Giant to a Dwarf
When compared with any other Boot and Shoe House in Los Angeles. Our plan of business is larger and wider than that of any of our imitators. We gather together buyers' interests and make them our own. In short, we are on the buyer's side. No wonder the people have called it
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It is reform. Intending purchasers would do well to remember—
FIRSTLY—That merit is the trade mark of success.
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THIRDLY—That at our establishment they can buy the BEST Boots and Shoes for the same money as they pay for those of inferior qualities at other stores.
We are Sole Agents for
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These are but few of the many bright lights to be seen at this
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Buy Where the Greatest Inducements are Offered,
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The cheapest and most effective pump ever invented.
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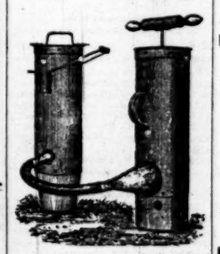
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AS FOLLOWS:

| LEAVE FOR | DESTINATION. | ARRIVE FROM |
|---|---|---|
| 7:30 p. m. | Colton | 12:30p m |
| 9:30 a. m. | Colton | 9:05a m |
| 5:35 p. m. | Colton | 9:25 a. m |
| 2:00 p. m. | Deming and El Paso | 12:30p. m |
| 8:30 p. m. | East | Emigrant |
| 2:00 p. m. | El Paso and East | 12:30p. m |
| 12:00 p. m. | San Francisco | 1:00p. m |
| 8:30 a. m. | Sacramento | Emer'ns 4:15p m |
| 9:30 a. m. | Santa Ana and Anaheim | 1:05p. m |
| 2:30 p. m. | Santa Ana and Anaheim | 8:30 a. m. |
| 9:30 a. m. | Santa Monica | 8:05 a. m |
| 4:30 p. m. | Santa Monica | 9:30 a. m |
| 10:30 p. m. | Santa Monica | 12:30 p. m |
| 10:00 a. m. | Wilmington | 2:30 p. m |
| 4:00 p. m. | Wilmington | 9:05 a. m |
| 10:00 a. m. | San Pedro | 2:30p. m |
| 4:00 p. m. | San Pedro | 9:05 a. m |

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.
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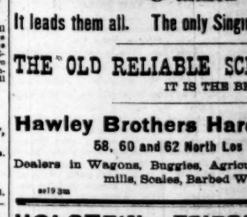
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Five cows have averaged over 50 lbs. 7 oz. in a week. Nine cows have averaged 50 lbs. in a week. Fifteen cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 oz. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 13 lbs. 2 oz. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 4 oz. in a week. One of these two-year-olds (the entire number tested) has averaged 13 lbs. 4 oz. in a week. Eleven three-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 16 lbs. 6 oz. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 15 lbs. 8 oz. in a week. Twenty-five head of Netherlands Family of six cows (two being bulls) have averaged 11½ lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to get low cost quality of stock.
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Squirrels, Gophers, Birds, Etc.
Endorsed by the Farmers' Alliance and Horticultural Union. Those who have used it up in 1-pound, 5-pound and 25-pound cans.
Every Can Warranted.
This poison has been on the market for two years, yet in this short time it has gained a reputation of more than all other poisons in the market combined. Why? Because it is now used extensively all over the coast, as well as in Arizona.
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